FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 DECEMBER 1985

Iranian Foreign Minister's Visit to Saudi Arabia

The Saudi leaders did not detect any development in the Iranian stance that would imply a "possible positive move" toward ending the Iran-Iraq war, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal stated in remarks reported by Riyadh television after the conclusion of Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati's visit to Saudi Arabia. Referring to Iraq's "clear and stable stance" in favor of a "peaceful and just solution," Sa'ud al-Faysal said Saudi Arabia still hopes that Iran will adopt a stance "with similar logic" to save further bloodshed. As for the other issues discussed, he asserted that views were "similar" on the Palestinian problem and Afghanistan.

For Iran's part, Velayati described the talks as satisfactory, according to Tehran radio, which noted that he stopped over for a short visit to the UAE en route for Tehran. Velayati revealed that he would deliver a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan concerning bilateral relations, WAKH reported.

Iran-Iraq War

A General Command communique carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi planes attacked Iranian troop concentrations in several sectors and scored "direct hits" on Khark Island 9 December.

Israel

A fire which killed eight IDF soldiers and injured seven others at an IDF base in "Samaria" was apparently an accident caused by an unextinguished candle, Jerusalem radio reported. The commander of the IDF Central Command said it is unlikely that the fire was caused by a terrorist attack, the radio noted. Nevertheless, the PLO claimed responsibility in a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, asserting that a PLO group detonated an explosion which caused the fire.

Lebanon

Implementation of a new security plan for West Beirut will begin 11 December, Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio. The force assigned for the talks consists of 850 men from the Army and Internal Security Forces, Voice of Lebanon radio stated. Meanwhile, doctors at the American University of Beirut (AUB) Hospital decided to go on strike until two kidnapped AUB doctors are released, according to the radio.

Sudan

A Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) spokesman denied a government claim that 400 SPLA soldiers were killed 6 December in the Ingessana Hills, the clandestine SPLA radio reported. The spokesman added that the SPLA's capture of a battalion commander in the battle makes a "mockery" of the claim and that the SPLA forces in the Ingessana Hills will remain there. In a separate incident, Kuwait's *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, citing an Egyptian military source, revealed that 2 Egyptian soldiers and 17 rebels were killed 5 December when SPLA forces clashed with Egyptian commandos who were protecting an Egyptian engineering unit working on the Jongli canal scheme, according to KUNA.

Libya

In further Libyan reportage of the alleged U.S. "provocation" over Crete, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio stated that U.S. military aircraft buzzed a Libyan civilian airliner.

OPEC Geneva Meeting

The OPEC oil ministers decided to secure and defend a "fair share" of the world oil market consistent with the member-countries' "necessary income," the organization announced in a press statement carried by OPECNA. Without referring to pricing policy, the statement also announced the formation of a "special committee" that will examine how to achieve the "fair share" objective. In remarks cited by the same agency, chairman of the new committee Arturo Grisanti, the Venezuelan oil minister and president of the Geneva conference, asserted that OPEC does not lack ways to defend its market position, pointing specifically to the cartel's 60 percent share of internationally traded oil.

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Attempts Made To Improve Egyptian-Syrian Ties

GF070959 MANAMA WAKH in Arabic 0815 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Dec (WAKH) — Egypt and Syria recently made contact with each other through a third country with the aim of improving relations between them and to arrive at a minimum of agreement of views on resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* quoted sources which the paper described as close to the Egyptian Government. The paper said that Egypt has set two conditions for improving relations with Damascus. The first condition is that Syria must change its stand on the Iraq-Iran war or at least adopt a neutral stand on it. The second condition is that Damascus must improve its relations with the PLO.

The paper added that Cairo is waiting for Syria's reply to these two demands, through the third country, which the paper did not name.

DFLP's Hawatimah on Syria-Jordan Rapprochement

GF071856 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 6 Dec 85 p 21

[Interview with Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, by *AL-ANBA'* Moscow correspondent Salam Musafir, during "Hawatimah's recent visit to Moscow"]

[Excerpt] [Salam Musafir] How do you explain the current Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement and what is your assessment of it?

[Nayif Hawatimah] We in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], and based on our leading role among our people and in the revolutionary ranks, support the normalization of relations among Arab countries. We support the normalization of Syrian-Jordanian, Syrian-Iraqi, and Libyan-Iraqi relations. But our condition for this normalization is commitment by all to the general denominator which was approved by the Arab summit conferences. If all show their commitment to the resolutions of the Rabat, Baghdad, and Fes summits we support the normalization of relations. But if normalization is achieved for other purposes which harm the national program of the Palestinian revolution, the PLO, and the common national program which was embodied in the resolutions of the summits, we will stand against it, because such normalization would be suspicious bilateral deals at the expense of the pan-Arab struggle.

On this basis, we support the normalization of Syrian-Jordanian relations. However, we publicly warn against Jordan's current maneuver which reminds us of its previous maneuvers, including its famous message to Jamal 'abd al-Nasir during Ramadan on the eve of the abrogation of the unity of the United Arab Republic. We warn against a maneuver against Syria which aims at pacifying Syria through bilateral relations so that Jordan can continue its known current policy. There are many signs of such a maneuver, one of which is King Husayn's statement after the Riyadh declaration that he would continue his policy in accordance with the Amman accord. He also violated the Baghdad summit resolutions by receiving Mubarak in Amman. He announced that Peres' proposals at the United Nations contained positive points, although Peres completely left out the PLO and our people's right to return and to self-determination. That is why we can say that Jordan is trying to pressure the PLO's current leadership because Jordan holds all the Arab threads in its hands and its relations with all the conflicting Arab capitals are good. The most significant sign of this is King Husayn's public demand to Yasir 'Arafat to unilaterally and unequivocally recognize Israel's right to exist, to unilaterally recognize UN Resolutions [242 and 338] as a precondition, and to stop what he called armed violence.

[Musafir] Have you informed the Syrian leadership of your explanation of this rapprochement?

[Hawatimah] Yes, and very clearly. This is in addition to what we published in our central magazine. We support the normalization of inter-Arab relations on the basis of strict commitment to the joint pan-Arab resolutions issued by the Rabat, Baghdad, and Fes summit conferences.

[Musafir] Well, what is Syria's explanation of Amman's motives for rapprochement? What is Syria's view of your explanation?

[Hawatimah] I refer this question to the Syrian leadership to answer.

PLO Official: Sabri al-Banna Died '3 Years ago'

GF091448 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 9 Dec p 1

["Exclusive" *AL-BAYAN* report from Cairo]

[Text] According to Nabil Sha'th, PNC member and political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] is a name used to refer to organizations which work for Arab intelligence organs.

He noted that Sabri al-Banna, who is called Abu Nidal and who was sentenced to death by the Fatah movement more than 11 years ago, is nowhere to be found. Nabil Sha'th said: Most probably he died of brain cancer 3 years ago. It has been confirmed to us by those who visited him in the hospital in Baghdad where he was undergoing treatment.

Nabil Sha'th added: Some Arab intelligence organs spend huge amounts of money to use his name to cover up crimes against the Palestinian people, and against the Arab people in general, without connecting these crimes to their organizations.

'Unusual' Israeli Air Activity Reported Near Elat

JN091838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1650 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Reports from the occupied homeland reveal unusual air activity in the Elat area in the southern part of occupied Palestine. Reports say that two formations of Israeli F-15 and F-16 planes, accompanied by Mirage aircraft, flew at low altitude over Elat three times a day for 1 week. It was also noted that these planes released in the air colored balloons which could be seen

with the naked eye. It was also noticed that the planes headed in a southeasterly direction over the Red Sea, disappeared, and reappearedagain at low altitude.

Reports also say that the Zionist flights have nothing to do with the large-scale maneuvers which the enemy army conducted last week, and that the enemy army command exploited the maneuvers to carry out such exercises before implementing a new criminal scheme aimed at mounting aggression against an Arab state which harbors some of the PLO forces which left Lebanon in 1982.

Recently, the Zionist media in the Zionist entity and Europe disseminated news reports that a number of Jews in northern Yemen were liquidated at the hands of some Palestinians residing in Yemen.

PFLP Claims Attack on Israeli Building in Gaza

JN081125 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1100 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] The PFLP has claimed responsibility for the attack on the Israeli military governor's building in the Gaza Strip yesterday. A PFLP military spokesman said that the building was attacked with rockets and machineguns and that an unidentified number of Israeli forces were killed or wounded. He added that the PFLP will issue a detailed statement on this operation as soon as relevant reports are received from the occupied territory.

Palestinian Spokesman Cites Attacks on Israeli Targets

GF061950 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1820 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following: Our heroes operating in the occupied homeland continue to strike at the enemy's military targets in numerous occupied areas, despite the state of alert among the enemy forces and the setting up of numerous checkpoints and barriers on the roads and inside the towns, and the extensive arrest campaigns against scores of Palestinian citizens following the execution of every operation.

Following are the details of the military operations carried out by our revolutionaries during the past 48 hours:

1. An attack using incendiary bombs was launched against a mobile enemy patrol while it was passing through Khan Yunus. Two members of the patrol were wounded and the vehicle was damaged.

2. At 2200 on 4 December, our revolutionaries attacked an enemy foot patrol in the village of Bani Suhaylah with incendiary bombs. One member of the patrol was wounded. The patrol opened fire on our revolutionaries but they left the area successfully.

3. One of our revolutionaries planted an explosive charge near the building housing the enemy's Interior Ministry in Haifa. The detonation of the charge at 1230 [date not given] resulted in the wounding of an undertermined number of enemy police who were present in the area.

4. At 2015 on 5 December, our revolutionries launched an attack with incendiary bombs on a military bus while it was passing near Bayt Jala. The bus was damaged and numerous enemy personnel were injured.

5. At 0715 on 6 December, an explosive charge which had been planted inside an intelligence services center belonging to the enemy in Netanya was detonated. The explosion wounded four of the enemy. Ambulances were seen evacuating the wounded. Extensive material damage was caused to the center.

Following the execution of these operations, our revolutionaries returned safely to base.

Signed: The Palestinian revolution forces general command

PLO Radio Reports Attacks on Israeli, Lahd Positions

4 Dec Report

JN041820 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1648 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The men of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces carried out several successful operations against positions and patrols belonging to Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias in the hills of (Al-Somariyah), Marj 'Uyun, Yatir, and Jazzin in southern Lebanon during the past 48 hours. These positions sustained heavy damage, as two Zionist military vehicles were either damaged or destroyed and a number of Zionist and agent soldiers were either killed or wounded.

The Zionist enemy radio admitted these oeprations, but did not refer to its losses and those of its agents. It said that its forces and the agent militias shelled several villages in southern Lebanon, destroying a number of houses and wounding a number of citizens.

8 Dec Report

JN081752 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1647 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces used katyushas yesterday to shell a Zionist intelligence center and the occupation command headquarters in the central sector of southern Lebanon. The shelling destroyed the two positions, damaged a number of military vehicles, and killed or wounded a large number of Zionist enemy personnel.

Heroes of the joint forces also shelled several Zionist military positions in the town of 'Arnun the day before yesterday. Several enemy personnel were killed or wounded.

Reportage on 76th OPEC Ministerial Conference

Text of OPEC Statement

LD091602 Vienna OPECNA in English 1510 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Geneva, 9 Dec. 85 (OPECNA) — At the conclusion of the 76th ordinary meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) here, the following press release was issued:

The 76th meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from December 7 to 9, 1985.

HE [His Excellency] Dr. Subroto, minister of mines and energy of Indonesia and head of its delegation, addressed and formally opened the conference and, as outgoing president, received the appreciation of the conference for his efforts for the organization.

The conference unanimously elected as its president HE Dr. Arturo Herandez Grisanti, minister of energy and mines of Venezuela and head of its delegation. HE Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of oil of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and head of its delegation was unanimously elected alternate president.

The conference welcomed representatives of Malaysia and Mexico, who attended the meeting as observers, and whose presence once again signalled the concern for market stability those two nations shared with OPEC.

The conference reviewed the report of the ministerial Monitoring Committee, headed by HE Dr. Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates, on the market situation since the last meeting of the conference, and also examined the report of the 63rd meeting of the economic commission board in this regard.

Having considered the past and likely future developments in the world oil market and the persistently declining trend of OPEC production, the conference decided to secure and defend for OPEC a fair share in the world oil market consistent with the necessary income for member countries' development.

For this purpose, the conference decided to form a special committee, headed by its president, HE Dr. Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, and composed of their excellencies, Dr. Subroto, minister of mines and energy of Indonesia, HE Qasim Ahmad Taqi, minister of oil and industry of Kuwait, and HE Dr. Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates, to examine the ways and means to achieve this objective and to recommend to the conference the course of action to be taken in this respect. The special committee will be assisted by experts from all member countries.

The conference discussed the report of the ministerial executive council, headed by he Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of Saudi Arabia, and decided that the council would continue its work, for which it expressed its support and appreciation.

The conference reaffirmed all its previous resolutions.

The conference approved the budget of the organization for the year 1986.

The conference appointed HE 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sultan, governor for Kuwait, to be chairman of the board of governors for the year 1986, and Mr. Ali A. Fituri, governor for the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to be the alternate chairman for the same period.

The conference deferred the discussion concerning the appointment of the secretary general until further consultations be made and, in the meantime, asked the president of the conference to continue to supervise the secretariat's work.

The conference expressed its sincere appreciation to the federal government of Switzerland and to the republic and canton of Geneva for their warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

The conference passed resolutions which will be published on January 9th, 1986, after ratification by member countries.

The next ordinary meeting of the conference will be convened on 25th June, 1986.

Grisanti Comments

LD091632 Vienna OPECNA in English 1520 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Geneva, 9 Dec. 85 (OPECNA) — OPEC conference president Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti said here this afternoon that a new five-member committee set up to examine ways of defending the organization's share of the world oil market would begin work "immediately".

Hernandez, the Venezuelan energy and mines minister, will chair the new committee, which also includes the oil ministers of Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

Speaking at the end of the 76th OPEC ordinary conference meeting, Hernandez said oil ministers were concerned about the market and "aware that we need to work very hard in a difficult situation".

He said OPEC was "not without instruments and ways and means to defend its position in the market".

Asked to say what he considered to be OPEC's "fair" market share, Hernandez said: "We do not want to state any figure."

He said a fair share would be "that which was necessary to secure the income for the development of member countries".

Hernandez said that more relevant than OPEC's share of world oil production was its share of oil internationally traded "and in this respect OPEC still has more than 60 percent".

"I think that is the weapon in the marketing of any commodity," he declared. Hernandez added that the new committee had "no

deadline" but would have its report ready by the next OPEC conference.

Earlier, he stated that if market pressures succeeded in pushing oil prices down significantly, there would be problems ahead not only for OPEC members, but for non-OPEC producers and consuming countries as well.

Nobody was interested in an "erratic" oil market, he stressed.

Yamani Comments

AU092140 Paris AFP in English 2133 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Geneva, Dec 9 (AFP) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani tonight said he thought it should be possible to achieve an "arrangement" with non-OPEC producers that would prevent a collapse of world oil prices.

"I would hate to have a price war, but it all depends on what the non-OPEC producers do," he said.

Commenting on the outcome of the just-ended ministerial conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Saudi minister said a "fair" market share for OPEC was "definitely well above 16" million barrels a day (mbd).

Current OPEC output is running at about 18 mbd, and the Saudi minister suggested that it might exceed 20 mbd before there was any substantial fall in oil proces.

He told a few reporters that the three-day meeting had made "a policy decision" to "protect its fair share" of the market, and was not simply conveying a "signal" to other producers.

"When we defend our market share this means that the non-OPEC producers must give up part of their share of the market," he explained.

Asked whether he expected these countries to cooperate, he said: "it is anybody's guess."

Shaykh Yamani said he was still optimistic, and "something might happen" such as "cooperation" with non-OPEC countries. Replying to questions, he said contacts had "not yet" been established.

Asked whether the North Sea producers, Britain and Norway, were among his prime targets for such cooperation, he replied: "Number one is Britain."

"I am not in love with increasing production," Shaykh Yamani also said adding that he hoped Saudi Arabia would not have to produce in excess of its quota of 4.35 mbd. "For the time being," he said, Saudi Arabia was "definitely" inside its quota.

However, "we are really heading into something unknown... so anything can happen," he added.

Asked whether he was not worried about the outlook, he said: "I'm more relaxed than before... because I was carrying a heavy burden which I no more carry."

He was referring to sharp production cutbacks made by Saudi Arabia in order to bolster OPEC's official prices. The Saudis abandoned its "swing producer" role last September, and began selling crude at market-related prices to recover their earlier loss of market share.

Shaykh Yamani said his country was "probably one of the very few" producers that could "compensate" for loss of income by boosting production.

BAHRAIN

Minister on Regional, International Issues

GF091650 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, 9 Dec (WAKH) — Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad said no Arab summit should be postponed even if some representatives are absent.

In a statement to be published Wednesday by the Paris-based Arabic *KUL AL-'ARAB* magazine, Al-Mu'ayyad said the success of the Casablanca summit could be guaged by the success of the missions of the Arab reconciliation committees formed by the summit. He referred to the success of the Saudi mediation in renewing relations between Jordan and Syria.

The Bahraini minister said that the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council is not an alternative to the Arab League but affirmed that the AGCC is part of it.

He added the AGCC experience can benefit other Arab countries as an experiment in unity.

"The Gulf region is the eastern shield of the Arab nation and we hope that it can be the first economic and political support of the Arab nation," he said, expressing deep regret over Arab differences.

Speaking on Egypt's relations with the rest of the Arab world, Al-Mu'ayyad said "the Gulf countries do not differ on the return of Egypt. We believe that Egypt is part of the Arab nation and her return is simply a procedural matter. In all other respects Egypt has already returned."

He said that Lebanon's legitimacy should be restored. "We should seek that Lebanon's sovereignty and the restoration of its lands ravaged by the Zionist enemy a few years ago," he added.

Concerning the use of oil as a weapon, Al-Mu'ayyad said it was unwise to concentrate efforts on one area. "The plan should include political, economic and military aspects," he said, adding "the Arab economic weapon is still effective."

He believes that the Reagan-Gorbachev summit is the first step towards international detente. He expected more meetings to follow which would ease tension in politically-heated areas.

But he said the Middle East was not a priority for the two superpowers, "because of the inability of the Arab nation to put foward its claims firmly."

The Bahraini minister said that most countries in the region support a peaceful solution in which the superpowers and the conflicting parties can participate.

Asked about the possibility of diplomatic exchange between the state of Bahrain and the Soviet Union, Mr. Tariq al-Mu'ayyad said he believed that existing relations were good and Bahraini officials are seeking ways to promote these relations based on the principles of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council.

"As Bahrain is a small country it is not possible for it to open embassies world-wide," Mr. al-Mu'ayyad said.

AGCC information ministers are in constant contact to coordinate information among the member states and such contact will continue, Mr. al-Mu'ayyad said.

Information Minister on GCC, Regional Media

GF070614 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 6 Dec 85 p 5

[Interview with Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad by correspondent Khalil Yusuf — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The information minister has expressed his support for the UAE and the Omani moves to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

In an interview with the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad said that the tendency to establish relations with the Soviets is correct and we support the UAE and Oman in this regard.

Answering a question as to what was circulated by some circles that Bahrain will be the next country to establish relations with the Soviet Union, Al-Mu'ayyad said: There are no plans for further steps to establish relations with the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the GCC countries are in agreement on winning friends from all parts of the world. Al-Mu'ayyad pointed out that Bahrain has good relations with the Soviet Union and that it is eager to bolster these relations. But he added: There is nothing that calls for hastily issuing new resolutions in this regard. He indicated that every country should be allowed to choose a suitable time to establish relations with all the world countries.

Answering a question on whether there is a tendency by the GCC countries to officially announce restoration of relations with Egypt, the information minister said that the GCC countries have not so far adopted a decision in this regard. He pointed out that what Egypt is now undertaking in the service of the Arab issue and the Arab nation is a great effort that enjoys the appreciation and respect of all GCC countries. He contended that the restoration of relations with Egypt has become a de facto matter, even though this has not been officially announced. He said that the visits undertaken on the various levels between officials in the two countries is continuous and will never stop. Indicating that the interests of the Egyptian people in this area never ceased, he said: We are proud of what the children of Egypt gave to the GCC countries in the various fields.

The information minister denied that the repeated postponement of the meeting of the GCC information ministers can be attributed to some differences in views. He then referred to the meetings of the GCC Information Ministry under secretaries and the officials in charge of the various GCC information media fields. The Bahraini information minister denied that there is an intention to establish further Gulf informatic.i media institutions. He lauded the role played by WAKH and the Gulf information media institutions. He said that the service presented

to the region by WAKH is worth appreciation. He indicated that the current policy is based on making WAKH provide further services to all the news agencies in the world in order to get the Voice of the GCC heard in various parts of the world.

The information minister pointed out that the information policy of the GCC countries is balanced and supported by the political resolutions. This style is based on the assertion that the Gulf policy proceeds from a plan to attain further gains in the framework of a unique cooperation experience. He added: We are keen to make the Voice of the GCC heard in the world since this is one region with common hopes, circumstances, aspirations, and future. This future will be shining, God willing. He said that the information priorities are focused on the great achievements attained during the past years within the framework of the GCC in the various fields and on conveying the aspirations of the region to its peoples.

KUWAIT

PDRY Foreign Minister Arrives For 1-Day Visit

LD071645 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1607 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Dec (KUNA) — Member of the Political Bureau and PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali arrived here this evening for a 1-day visit at the invitation of Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir.

Shaykh Sabah led those who welcomed Al-Dali on arrival. The Foreign Ministry under secretary, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin; the director of the Minister's Office, 'Abdallah Sa'ud 'Abd al-Razaq; the PDRY ambassador, 'Abd al-Wahid Far'i; and senior officials in the ministry took part in the welcome.

Comments on Gulf War

LD072034 Kuwait KUNA in English 1657 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 7 (KUNA) — South Yemen's Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Aziz al-Dali arrived here Saturday for talks with Kuwait's Deputy Premier, Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, who greeted him at the airport.

Al-Dali told reporters that his country was backing efforts of the Gulf Cooperation Council to bring the Iran-Iraq war to an end, and stressed that Aden would not hesitate to take part in mediation if it were asked to.

The South Yemeni official praised the resolutions of the last GCC summit in Oman, saying the six-member group was playing an instrumental role in efforts to bring about peace to the region.

He said his one-day talks with his host, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, would review regional and international developments as well as bilateral relations which, he said, were progressing continuously.

Responding to a question, Al-Dali said his country did not rule out an Israeli aggression akin to the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

He said an Israeli aggression on South Yemen was anticipated against the backdrop of Aden's "principled stance" towards the Palestinian question.

Hundreds of Palestinian fighters were moved to South Yemen during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

The South Yemeni official described Israel as an aggressive Zionist entity and cautioned that any Arab country could be the next target for an Israeli attack.

Further Details

LD081047 Kuwait KUNA in English 0921 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 8 (KUNA) — Visiting South Yemen's Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali Sunday leaves here for home ending a one-day visit to Kuwait during which he held talks with senior Kuwaiti officials.

Al-Dali met last night with Kuwaiti Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad. According to official sources the two sides held talks on bilateral relations and ways of boosting them, latest development of the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East question and Israeli threats to launch an aggression against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Many Palestinian fighters were moved to South Yemen in 1982 as a result of Israel's inveasion of Lebanon.

Al-Dali told reporters upon arrival last night that his country did not rule out an Israeli offensive similar to the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. He added that an Israeli aggression on South Yemen was anticipated against the backdrop of Aden's "principled stance" towards the Palestinian question.

Meanwhile, South Yemen's Ambassador to Kuwait 'Abd al-Wahid Fa'ri is scheduled to leave here today for Muscat to present his credentials to Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id, as non-resident ambassador of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Oman.

Departs Kuwait

LD081504 Kuwait KUNA in English 1300 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 8 (KUNA) — South Yemeni Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali left here Sunday afternoon at the end of a one-day official visit.

Dr al-Dali held talks with Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad on bilateral relations, means of boosting them and discussed Gulf, Arab and international developments.

He was seen off at the airport by the Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin and 'Abd al-Karim Abu Ghayth from the ministry's Protocol Department.

Al-Dali told reporters last night that Aden supports efforts of the Gulf Cooperation Council to bring the Iran-Iraq conflict to an end.

He added that Aden would not hesitate to participate in any mediation efforts if it is asked.

Al-Dali pointed out that his country does not rule out an Israeli aggression like the Zionist air raid on the Tunis headquarters of the PLO last October 1 in view of Aden's staunch support to the Palestinian cause.

Egyptian Emigration Minister Arrives From Iraq

GF071430 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 6 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] William Najib Sayfayn, Egyptian minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad, arrived in the country yesterday on a visit that will last several days. During this visit, the Egyptian minister will follow up various issues pertaining to Egyptians in Kuwait. His visit to Kuwait is within the framework of his current tour of a number of Arab countries which has so far taken him to Jordan and Iraq. He is scheduled to visit Oman after he concludes his visit to Kuwait.

USSR Envoy Interviewed on Ties with Mideast States

LD091248 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0947 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Dec KUNA — The Soviet ambassador to Kuwait, Pogos Akopov, confirmed in a press interview published today that his country's relations with Kuwait constitute a good example of fruitful cooperation, and added that the USSR respects Kuwait's independent foreign policy and appreciates the positive role played by Kuwait at the Arab and international levels and in the Nonaligned Movement. Concerning his country's relations with the Arab Gulf states, he told *AL-ANBA'* that diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia were established in the twenties and with the United Arab Emirates in December 1971 immediately after the establishment of the state; on 13 November 1985 the exchange of diplomats took place at ambassadorial level. The ambassador went on to say that in September this year a meeting took place between the foreign ministers of Oman and the Soviet Union in New York on the basis of an exchange of messages between the leaders of the two countries, and that contacts were taking place concerning the implementation of the agreement on diplomatic representation. In regard to Bahrain and Qatar, Akopov said that the USSR has relations with them although there has not been recognition of their formalities. On relations with the Yemen Arab Republic, he said that they are ancient, firm, and friendly, and there is also a treaty of friendship and cooperation based on cooperation in all fields, which serves the consolidation of Arab-Soviet friendship in general.

Concerning his view of Soviet-Egyptian relations, Akopov said: "It is known that there are no ambassadors in Cairo or Moscow at present to work for the consolidation and widening of our relations, and that there is nothing new in this relationship."

With regard to the Iraq-Iran war he said "this war is totally senseless and it is not in the interest of the Iraqi or the Iranian peoples equally. We have called continuously for the halting of this was and the settlement of the differences between the two sides by peaceful means, taking into consideration the national interests of both sides; we express this attitude to both sides during our contacts with them." He said that his country welcomes "all initiatives aimed at halting this war, whether those of the states of the region or those of Islamic organizations. The aggravation of this war harbors the real danger of its widening and internationalization."

On relations with the PLO, he said that his country's attitude remains unchanged and firm, recognizing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He said that before all else we support the maintenance of the unity of the PLO because unity is the basic essential factor in the struggle for the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. He added that this means "that the Israeli forces should withdraw from the occupied territories and the Palestinian problem should be solved on the basis of self-determination and the establishment of a national state, and guaranteeing the right of the states of this region to independence."

On the Soviet evaluation of conditions in the region, Akopov said "the road to a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East problem is through an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations and the participation of all the concerned parties, including the PLO." He expressed the belief "that the separate deals road and maneuvering can only lead to temporary settlement. This, however, underlines the need for a settlement which brings about the establishment of firm peace in the region, and therefore there is a need for collective efforts in the search for a truly realistic way of resolving this situation."

With regard to the USSR's attitude toward developments in Lebanon, Akopov said: "We call for Lebanon's unity and the solution of all differences among the Lebanese factions and the various forces there by the Lebanese themselves without any foreign interference, and the safeguarding of the Lebanese Government's sovereignty over the entire Lebanese territory. We call for the withdrawal of Israel from all Lebanese territories and the nonpartitioning of Lebanon."

With regard to the USSR's relations with Syria, the Soviet ambassador affirmed that his country's relations with Syria "are strong and founded on common objectives, the struggle against the imperialist intrigues in the area and for the realization of the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression."

With regard to the USSR's relations with Israel, he said that his country's stand is "a principled one. General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has declared that it would be possible to restore relations between the two sides, but only after a solution for the Middle East is reached and Israel withdraws from the Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war."

On his evaluation of the Afghan problem, Akopov said: "We stand by the solution of so-called Afghan problem on the basis of the proposals put forward in this regard by the legitimate Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which provide guarantees for ending this undeclared war against Afghanistan and the ending of foreign interference in the country's affairs, including military intervention."

He affirmed that the Government of Afghanistan is prepared to enter into negotiations in this matter with all parties' concerned.

Asked for his views on the results of the recent meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, Akopov said that he believes that the American-Soviet meeting was a historic one serving the cause of peace. He added that the aim of the USSR is clear: to seek the best means for understanding over the main issue — the prevention of war. He affirmed that the meeting was a positive step toward clearing the air concerning the international situation. He said he hopes efforts toward this end will continue.

Foreign Minister Receives, Talks With Saudi Envoy

LD071751 Kuwait KUNA in English 1247 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 7 (KUNA) — Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad received here Saturday Ambassador of Saudi Arabia to Kuwait Shaykh Muhammad ibn Fahd al-'Isa.

Shaykh Sabah told KUNA and *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper reporters that the ambassador has briefed him on the objectives of the visit to Riyadh by Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati which started today.

"The brothers in the Kingdom have asked for our viewpoints or proposals relating to the Iraq-Iran war," Shaykh Sabah added.

The acting premier and foreign minister stressed "what is most important for us is to reach the ideal way for putting that destructive war to an end."

He went on to say that "the brothers in Saudi Arabia will lead that issue to the demanded direction, and will reflect the views of the Gulf Cooperation Council states regarding the danger of the continuation of that war on the [word indistinct] neighboring Moslem countries and the region as a whole, and the need to reach a settlement to bring that conflict to an end."

Kuwaiti-Saudi Military Exercises Set for 11 Dec

LD090955 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0848 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 9 Dec (KUNA) — It was reported here today that Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will carry out joint air exercises on Wednesday [11 December]. Informed military sources told KUNA that these joint exercises will be held within the framework of the GCC states' joint program which is aimed at bolstering the combat capabilities of the men and armies of the six GCC member-countries. The sources pointed out that the Kuwaiti-Saudi joint air exercises will take place in Saudi Arabia and will last 10 days. The sources said that fighter aircraft from both Gulf countries will participate in the exercises, which will include methods of coordination between fighter aircraft with the ground communication center and with other fighter aircraft of the GCC member-states.

Two Accused of Antistate Activities Sentenced

LD081145 Kuwait KUNA in English 1045 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 8 (KUNA) — The State Security Court Sunday sentenced two defendants to two years hard labor after convicting them of belonging to a group working to overthrow the regime.

The court, with Counsellor Ghazi Obeid al-Shammar presiding, sentenced Ahmad Akbar Hayder to two years rigorous imprisonment for criminal accomplicity and acquitted him of the remaining charges while Saleh Ahmad Husayn was sentenced and acquitted him of the other charges.

Meanwhile, the verdict acquitted other two members of the suspected group namely Mustafa Sayed Ali and Abd al-Hamid Ahmad Hassan.

The state security court started looking into the case of the group accused of publicising doctrines aimed at undermining the state's basic system and instigating an overthrow of the regime on November 2nd.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Receives U.S. Official

GF080650 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf Al-'Alawi 'Abdallah today received Marion (Cribone), U.S. assistant deputy secretary of state for Arabian Peninsula affairs.

During the meeting, bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern, in addition to the means of developing those relations, were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Haytham ibn Tariq al-Sa'id, chief of the Department of Europe and Americas affairs; 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad al-Dhahab, chief of the office of the minister of state for foreign affairs; and the U.S. ambassador to the Sultanate.

UK Trade Official Holds Press Conference

GF072014 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] British Minister of State for Trade Paul Channon, who is currently visiting the country, held a press conference at the Indistry and Commerce Ministry building, during which he answered reporters' questions. The press conference was attended by Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-Nabi Makki, under secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

At the beginning of the press conference Paul Channon expressed his appreciation for the welcome and hospitality accorded to him during his visit tot he sultanate. He said the purpose of his visit was to review current trade and economic relations between the

two friendly countries and means to bolster and develop them, particularly in the industry and investment fields.

He said that current relations between the United Kingdom and the GCC countries, and Oman in particular, encouraged the British Government and th companies in Britain to further develop these relations. He said: We are looking forward with great interest to establish joint trade relations with the Sultanate and to encourage local investments and Omani industries.

He said that during his current visit he met with a number of senior officials in the sultanate and studied with them the idea of developing joint investment relations between the Sultanate of Oman and the United Kingdom.

Answering a question on relations between the GCC countries and the EEC, the British minister affirmed his confidence in the current good relations between the two sides. He said there are joint interests that link the two sides. The GCC countries are regarded as important trading partners of the EEC countries, Britain in particular, which regards the GCC as its third most important trading partner, after the United States and the FRG.

Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-Nabi Makki said that his talks with the British minister of state for trade were a review of current trade and economic relations between the two countries. He said that the Sultanate of Oman and the United Kingdom have signed an agreement for trade exchange. He said that trade relations between the two countries were reviewed during their talks. He said according to statistics at the end of 1984, the United Kingdom's exports to the Sultanate reached 157 million Omani riyals.

He said that there are a number of British companies operating in the sultanate which have good reputations and are undertaking huge projects, such as the projects of the Sultan Qabus University, the military hospital in Al-Rutayl, and the Sultani hospital in Al-Ghabrah.

Departs After Visit

GF080805 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Paul Channon, British secretary of state for trade and industry, and the delegation accompanying him left Oman today following a 5-day official visit. During the visit he held official talks with a number of senior officials in Oman connected with relations between the Sultanate and Britain and ways of promoting them in the fields of trade and economy.

He was seen off at the airport by Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-Nabi Makki, under secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce; the British ambassador to Oman; and a number of Ministry of Industry and Commerce officials.

QATAR

Nigerian Presidential Envoy Arrives for Visit

GF091952 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Doha, 9 Dec (WAKH) — Mr Yusuf Matima (Soli), envoy of Nigerian President General Ibrahim Babangida arrived in Doha from Abu Dhabi tonight on a 3-day visit to Qatar.

During the visit, the Nigerian envoy will meet with a number of officials in Qatar.

The Nigerian envoy's visit to Qatar is part of a tour to nine countries — Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, Jordan, the Sultanate of Oman, Iraq, and Iran — to convey messages to the leaders of these countries from the Nigerian president on recent developments in Nigeria and to discuss relations between Nigeria and these countries.

Iraqi Light Industries Minister Arrives

GF071820 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Doha, Dec 7 (WAKH) — Iraqi Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah and his accompanying delegation arrived here today to participate in the two-day meetings of the Arab Gulf industrialists conference due to begin here Sunday.

In a statement upon arrival, Mr al-'Abdallah expressed the hope that the conference, organised by the Gulf Organisation for Industrial Consultations, would adopt resolutions that would promote Arab industrial cooperation. The Iraqi delegation will present to the conference a report on the unified market and will review main topics to promote the industrial activity.

Departs After Meetings

GF090618 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1845 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Doha, 9 Dec (WAKH) — Iraqi Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah and the accompanying delegation left Doha today after attending the meetings of the Arab Gulf industrialists conference which concluded today.

SAUDI ARABIA

Iranian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal Remarks

GF091853 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Following the conclusion of the official visit of His Excellency Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister, to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and in response to a question asked by SPA correspondent of Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, his highness said: To continue contacts and negotiations held with Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister, during my visit to Tehran 7 months ago, during

the visit of his excellency to Riyadh many issues were comprehensively reviewed. Views were similar on the Palestinian issue and the Afghanistan issue.

Concerning discussion on the possibility of finding a basis for a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran war, the issue of priority interest to the GCC states, the two sides expressed their views with all honesty and clarity. In reality, we did not sense any development in the Iranian stance that would imply a possible positive move toward ending this destructive war.

While we point out the clear and stable stance adopted by Iraq since the Islamic summit conference held in Mecca and its acceptance of peaceful and just solution, we still hope that Iran will adopt a stance with similar logic to spare the precious Muslim blood wasted in this war and to safeguard the interests of the two countries and the interests of the region in its endeavor to fortify its security, safety and stability.

Velayati: Talks 'Satisfactory'

GF100610 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit and IRNA, yesterday afternoon on the last day of Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati's visit to Saudi Arabic, the foreign ministers of the two countries held their third round of talks on regional matter, international issues, and conditions in the Third World.

According to this report, in addition to evaluating the results of Mr Velayati's last discussions with Saudi officials, bilateral relations and grounds for joint cooperation between the two countries and ways to expand these also were discussed.

This report indicates that Mr Velayati, following his last round of talks with the foreign minister, left Riyadh yesterday afternoon. Reports received from Riyadh say that at the conclusion of his visit to Saudi Arabic, Mr. Velayati said his talks with Saudi officials were satisfactory [reza'yat-bakhsh].

The Central News Unit report says Mr Velayati stopped off in Abu Dhabi for a short visit to the UAE on en route to Tehran. Upon his arrival in the UAE Mr Velayati was welcomed by UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Abdallah 'Ali Rashid an-Nu'aymi, the Iranian ambassador, and other UAE officials.

We remind you that the UAE, for historic reasons and because of centuries of trade ties with Iran, has close ties with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Velayati Departs

GF091615 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1605 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Dec (SPA) — Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati left Riyadh for Abu Dhabi tonight following a 3-day visit to the Kingdom.

He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and a number of foreign Ministry officials.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal had held a meeting with the Iranian foreign minister earlier this afternoon.

Effect of Visit Viewed

GF081357 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Unattributed "News Analysis"]

[Excerpts] The Kingdom, led by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, has always remained loyal to its Arab and Islamic commitments, out of the wise policy it adopts in its relations with Arab and Islamic nations. These relations have produced confidence and promote cooperation on events via the concept of safeguarding the supreme interests of the Arab and Muslim people.

Based on its conviction concerning threats resulting from the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and the importance of ending this war, the Kingdom, since the beginning of the bloodshed, has exerted active efforts to stop the war. The Kingdom has worked, along with the Islamic nation through the ICO, the Islamic summit conference, and Arab and international communities, to put an end to the war, which has entered its sixth year.

The Kingdom has always supported every sincere effort designed to achieve peace and amity between the two Muslim countries, Iran and Iraq, through negotiation and constructive dialogue, which is supposed to keep the region far from the superpowers' conflict. In this regard, the Kingdom has played its role, along with its brethren in the GCC countries, which did not hesitate to exert their efforts with Baghdad and Tehran to achieve this goal.

No doubt, the visit to the Kingdom of His Excellency Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iran's foreign minister, has attracted observers' concern. This is because the role being played by the Kingdom in the Islamic arena to stop the Iraq-Iran war was one of the issues the Iranian foreign minister discussed with his royal highness the foreign minister. They also reviewed the situation in the region and the responsibilities of the region's countries concerning the region's security and stability.

As his royal highness the foreign minister stated, it is normal that the Iraq-Iran war issue would be among the issues that he would discuss with his excellency the Iranian foreign minister. The war between Iraq and Iran is a war between two Islamic countries that are neighbors to the Kingdom. The creed and proximity necessitate that we do our best to find a quick solution to end the war.

In short, the Islamic nation hopes that the results of his excellency the Iranian foreign minister's visit and his talks with the officials in the Kingdom will be a good beginning to stop this war and to bolster Islamic solidarity and the unity of ranks.

King Fahd Receives Somali Foreign Minister

LD100057 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2135 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Dec (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'abd al-'Aziz received tonight the Abdurahman Jama Barre, foreign minister of Somalia, who handed His Majesty a message from President of Somalia Mohamed Siad Barre. The meeting was attended by 'Abdallah Hajj 'Abd ar-Rahman, Somalia's ambassador to the Kingdom.

French Ground Forces Chief of Staff Arrives

GF081730 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1610 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Dec (SPA) — General Maurice Schmidt, chief of staff of the French ground forces, arrived in Riyadh this evening on a visit to the Kingdom that will last a few days.

He was received by Staff Lieutenant General Yusuf 'Abd al-Rahman al-Rashid, commander of the ground forces; and a number of senior Armed Forces officers.

Confers With Defense Minister

GF091353 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 9 Dec (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general, received in his office today General Maurice Schmidt, chief of staff of the French ground forces, who is currently visiting the Kingdom. During the meeting they exchanged views on bilateral cooperation.

Meets Ground Forces Commander

GF091410 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1210 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Dec (SPA) — Staff Lieutenant General Yusuf 'Abd al-Rahman al-Rashid, commander of the Ground Forces, today met with General Maurice Schmidt, chief of staff of the French Ground Forces, who is currently visiting the Kingdom.

Questions concerning the Armed Forces in the two countries were reviewed and discussed during the meeting.

UAE

Iranian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

GF091943 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Dec (WAKH) — Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Abu Dhabi from Riyadh this evening on a 1-day visit to the UAE.

Upon arrival the Iranian foreign minister stated that he is carrying a verbal message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i' to President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan dealing with relations between the two countries. He said that he will hold talks with Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, on relations between the two countries.

Iranian Tour Viewed

GF090836 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0635 GMT 9 Dec 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 9 Dec (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* has described the Riyadh meeting between Saudi officials and the Iranian foreign minister as a practical translation "of the resolutions of the Gulf summits and the conversion of aspirations into facts." The paper said that "Saudi Arabia is currently leading, in association with its Gulf brothers, a dialogue with Iran in response to the Muscat summit resolutions — resolutions which call for opening channels of dialogue with the sides in the Iraq-Iran war to arrive at an acceptable political formula to end the bloody war which has exhausted Islamic energies during the past years."

The paper expressed optimism over the latest Iranian statements with regard to the Gulf initiatives and endeavors which the GCC leaders started a long time ago. The paper expressed the hope that this will be the start of a positive dialogue based on understanding and providing support for sincere Gulf efforts.

Despite the paper's belief that the result of the Riyadh meeting will not be an immediate end of the war, it still expressed the hope that this will be the start of a principled position "that realizes the devastating effect of the continuation of this war, from which nobody benefits but the weapons merchants and the ambitious powers in the Gulf region."

Concluding, *AL-WAHDAH* said that the Riyadh meeting "must be the start of a road that ends the tragedy of the Muslims — a tragedy that is represented in the war between Iraq and Iran. This, moreover, must be the start of efforts to unify the Islamic world through good relations among neighbors and brothers.

Nigerian President's Envoy Delivers Message

GF081717 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] The President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan today received a written message from General Ibrahim Babangida, Nigerian president and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, on the latest developments in Nigeria and issues of common concern.

The message was received by Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the President's Court in his office today when he received the Nigerian president's personal envoy Haj Yusuf (Nasma Soli) who is currently on a visit to the country.

Following the meeting, the Nigerian envoy stated that he reviewed with Shaykh Surur bilateral relations, developments in Africa, and the consolidation of Arab-African cooperation ties. He added that he briefed Shaykh Surur on the latest developments in light of recent changes in Nigeria and the rise to power of the new leaders. The Nigerian envoy praised the ties between the UAE and Nigeria, and the efforts being exerted by the two countries to support the Nonaligned Movement.

The Nigerian delegation arrived in the country on 6 December as part of a tour of a number of area countries including Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, Jordan, the Sultanate of Oman, and Iraq, during which it will convey similar messages from the Nigerian president to the heads of these states.

Departs After Visit

GF081932 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 8 Dec (WAKH) — Haj Yusuf Matima (Soli), the Nigerian president's personal envoy, left Abu Dhabi for Doha tonight following a 3-day visit to the UAE.

President Receives Note From Seychelles Leader

GF081724 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] The President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan today received a written message from Seychelles President France Albert Rene on bilateral relations and issues of common concern. The message was received by Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's office, when he received Seychelles Planning Minister [title as heard] Jacque Hodoul at the guest palace today. Planning Minister Shaykh Hamid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, and Ahmad al-Mansur, under secretary at the Ministry of Planning attended.

During the meeting, bilateral relations and ways to strengthen them, particularly in the economic field, were discussed. They also exchanged views on developments in the Middle East.

The Seychelles planning minister and the delegation accompanying him left for Kuwait as part of his tour to a number of countries in the region. Bidding him farewell at the airport were Planning Minister Shaykh Hamid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla and a number of officials at the Planning Ministry.

Soviet Envoy to Kuwait Meets Officials

Manama WAKH in Arabic 1250 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Dec (WAKH) — Ya'qub al-Kindi, director of the Foreign Affairs Department at the UAE Foreign Ministry, met today with Pogos Akopov, Soviet ambassador to Kuwait, who is currently visiting Abu Dhabi.

During the meeting, Akopov briefed Al-Kindi on the results of the summit meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which took place 19-20 November.

During the meeting, which was also attended by Abdul Kulayev, Soviet adviser at the Soviet Embassy in Kuwait, the latest developments in the Gulf and the Middle East regions and the means to develop bilateral relations were discussed.

Diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the UAE were established as of 13 November.

Confers With 'Abdallah

GF091416 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1325 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Dec (WAM) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, received in his office today Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Pogos Akopov, who was accompanied by Abdul Kulayev, adviser at the embassy.

During the meeting, views on developments in the Gulf region and the Middle East were exchanged and issues of mutual concern were discussed. The Soviet ambassador briefed Rashid 'Abdallah on the results of the Geneva summit between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

During the meeting they also discussed the means to develop relations between the two countries, following the establishment of diplomatic relations between them as of 13 November.

Supreme Council Postpones Meeting Again

GF091419 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 9 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The meeting of the UAE Supreme Defense Council has been postponed to a date to be fixed later. WAM had reported on 7 November that the Supreme Council would meet today, 9 December.

According to informed sources, the reason for the meeting's postponement is to hold further consultations on topics on the meeting's agenda, which include the federal budget.

The Supreme Council was also scheduled to meet in June, but the meeting was postponed. The last time the Supreme Council met was on 10 June 1984.

PDRY

Government Delegation Departs for USSR, Bulgaria

GF061812 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] A party and government delegation led by brother Mahmud al-Najashi, member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Central Committee, left Aden today for the USSR and Bulgaria. In a statement to ANA, brother Al-Najashi said that during his visits he will hold political and party discussions as well as exchange views with the Soviet and Bulgarian Communist Parties.

Foreign Minister Returns, Makes Statement

GF090531 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, returned to Aden yesterday at the conclusion of his official visits to fraternal Sudan and Kuwait. During these visits he held talks with the foreign ministers of the two fraternal countries pertaining to discussion of bilateral relations, in addition to a discussion of a number of Arab and international issues of common interest.

In a statement to ANA, brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali noted that his visit to the Sudan achieved positive results with regard to developing bilateral relations in such a way that serves the common interests of the fraternal Yemeni and Sudanese peoples. He added that during the visit and during his meetings with the brothers in the Sudan he sensed their desire to bolster and develop relations, as these relations were frozen before the April uprising. He said that during his visit to the Sudan he met with brothers General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, and Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, prime minister. He conveyed to them the greetings of brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister. He conveyed their congratulations to the fraternal Sudanese people for the success in the popular upheaval, wishing the people continuous success.

On his visit to the state of Kuwait, brother Al-Dali said that he met His Excellency Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, acting prime minister and foreign minister, and discussed with him basic issues pertaining to relations between the two fraternal countries, developments in the Arab region, in addition to a number of international issues of common interest.

Upon his arrival he was received by brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, deputy foreign minister, and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

YSP Secretary Heads Delegation to Damascus

GF061814 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Brother Abu Bakr ba Dhib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, left Aden today for Syria at the head of a party delegation on a party and official visit. ANA has learned that during his visit brother ba Dhib will convey a verbal message from brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to his brother Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on developments in the Arab region. He also will hold party discussions with the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and sign an agreement on the implementation program for cooperation between the two parties for 1986-88.

He was bade farewell at the airport by brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; Hadi Ahmad Nasir, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party organization committee in Aden; and a number of officials of the Central Committee Secretariat.

PDRY Unity Minister Arrives for Visit

GF071252 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The brother members of the PDRY side to the Yemeni Supreme Council Secretariat arrived in Sanaa today. They are led by brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for unity affairs and member of the YSP Central Committee.

In a statement to SABA' News Agency, Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, said that he is carrying a message to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland. The message deals with issues of consultation and coordination between the leaders of the two parts of the homeland.

He said that the visit is also within the preparations for convening the third session of the joint YAR-PDRY ministerial committee scheduled to be held in Sanaa next week.

In conclusion, Brother Mahmud 'Ushaysh remarked that this visit is also an opportunity to meet with the brother officials to discuss joint unity issues and activities.

They were received by brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs; Muhammad al-'Ammari, director of the unity affairs office; and a number of officials in the office.

YAR

British Trade Official Arrives in Sanaa

GF090740 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Paul Channon, British secretary of state for trade and industry, arrived in Sanaa today on a visit to our country lasting several days. In a statement to SABA', the British official said that his talks with the brothers concerned are designed to discuss means of bolstering economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries. He expressed his pleasure at his first visit to our country, where he will become acquainted with the progress achieved in various fields.

Upon arrival he was received by the supply and trade minister and his excellency the British ambassador in Sanaa, in addition to a protocol representative and a number of other officials.

Yemeni Supreme Council Secretariat Begins Session
GF071538 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] The meetings of the 12th session of the Yemeni Supreme Council Secretariat began in Sanaa today under the chairmanship of brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs; and brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for unity affairs in the southern part of the homeland.

At the beginning of the session, brother Yahya al-'Arashi welcomed the chairman and the members of the southern part in the secretariat. He said that this session will review that which has been accomplished by the committees and officials which represented the two parts during meetings.

He pointed out that whatever has been achieved is regarded as a big and considerable accomplishment on the path toward restoring Yemeni unity, which is the desired goal, thanks to the concern and instructions of the two parts' leadership, under Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General Peoples congress; and brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

The brother minister affirmed the importance of following up the activites of the unity committees and other unity meetings and the importance of contributing to preparations for the meetings of the third session of the joint ministerial committee. He said that this session will contribute to achieving numerous serious and responsible unity steps.

On his part, brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh expressed his happiness for the convocation of this session. He said that the secretariat will review the unity activities that are further intensifying and expanding. He pointed out that the meetings of the third session of the joint ministerial committee will no doubt produce significant results that will give a push to unity work and help the secretariat to achieve many steps and to expand activities.

During its current session, the Yemeni Supreme Council Secretariat will prepare the timetable for the meetings of the unity committees and the meetings that will take place between officials of the two parts in 1986.

USSR Asks for 'Calm' on Border With Libya

PM091911 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Mediation To Defuse Situation on Egyptian-Libyan Borders"]

[Text] *AL-WAFD* has learned that, during his recent meeting with President Husni Mubarak, the Soviet ambassador in Cairo conveyed to the president a message from the Soviet leaders on the current situation on the Egyptian-Libyan borders. In their message the Soviet leaders asked Egypt to calm the situation on the borders, on the basis of the contacts held with them by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Meanwhile, diplomatic reports have confirmed that a high-ranking military delegation is expected to visit the Soviet Union next year.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi stated that the current developments on the western front with Libya are only security measures, not concentrations in the known sense of the word. Lt Gen al-'Urabi stressed that Libya has been excessively active on our western borders in the northern sector and on Libya's southern borders with Sudan.

Delegation to Tabah Talks Meets 'Abd al-Majid

NC081325 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Egypt's delegation to the Tabah negotiations. The delegation is led by Assistant Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Halim Badawi.

Following the meeting, Dr Badawi said they had reviewed the results of the last round of talks held in Cairo this past week, and future steps and procedures for the new round of negotiations to be held in Herzliyya on Tuesday, 10 December.

The Cairo radio correspondent has learned that discussion of the various aspects of international arbitration to solve the Tabah problem will be completed in the next round of talks. Other subjects related to the solution of this problem will also be raised. The correspondent has learned that Egypt continues to believe that international arbitration is the best way to resolve this problem.

The delegation will leave Cairo for Herzliyya tomorrow evening.

Leaves for Tel Aviv

NC092136 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2112 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Dec (MENA) — Egypt's delegation to the Tabah Talks left Cairo for Tel Aviv this evening to hold another round of bilateral discussions tomorrow, Tuesday.

MENA has learned that the delegation will emphasize arbitration as a basis for resolving the Tabah issue during the talks. Israel took part in a discussion of arbitration for the first time during the round of talks that were held between the two sides in MENA house last week. During that round, each party presented its views on the various aspects of arbitration.

Libyan Group Condemns Hijacking, Al-Qadhdhafi

NC092123 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, 9 Dec (MENA) — The Libyan Committee for the Defense of Democracy and Human Rights [Al-Lajnah al-Libiyah li al-Difa' 'an al-Dimuqratiyah wa Huquq al-Insan] has condemned the recent hijacking of an Egyptian civilian airliner from Athens to Malta.

The following is the text of a cable which the committee has sent to President Husni Mubarak:

To His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

It is not important for us to know the identity of those who hijacked the Egyptian plane from Athens and then perpetrated the horrendous massacre at Malta airport. These evil people are "terrorists and murderers." They could not have acted in such a terrible manner, nor committed the subsequent massacre so easily had the ruler of Libya, the terrorist Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, not been behind them.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is the source of terrorism in the region. He is the sole representative and supporter of terrorism and his anarchic Jamahiriyah is its principal base. Unless the conscience of the world is aroused and the governments of the region realize the real dangers threatening them all so long as this "mad ruler" remains in control of power, wealth, and arms, such "disasters" will continue to be repeated.

The Libyan Committee for the Defense of Democracy and Human Rights expresses its profound sorrow and grief for the victims of the hijacked plane. On this painful occasion, the committee also appeals to you to call the region's sane leaders to a summit conference in order to study "Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorism" and to discuss successful ways to confront him and put an end to his disasters.

We extend our condolences to the relatives and families of the victims, whose grief we sincerely share.

[Signed] Fadil al-Mas'udi, secretary general of the Libyan Committee for the Defense of Democracy and Human Rights

Assembly Speaker Meets Soviet, UK Ambassadors

NC081356 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Dec (MENA) — People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub received the Soviet ambassador in Cairo, Aleksandr Belonogov, at his office this afternoon.

The results of the Geneva summit conference between Soviet leader Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan were dis-

cussed during the meeting, together with Egyptian-Soviet relations and the latest Middle East developments.

The People's Assembly speaker also received the British ambassador in Cairo, Alan Urwick. They discussed the bolstering of relations between the People's Assembly and the British House of Commons, and a visit by a House of Commons delegation to Egypt at the invitation of the People's Assembly. They also reviewed bilateral relations.

ICO Secretary General Arrives 9 Dec for Visit

NC091652 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Egypt. Upon his arrival the ICO official expressed his desire to meet with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and other senior officials to discuss the preparations being made for the conference of foreign ministers from Islamic countries, scheduled to be held in Morocco on 6 January. He said that he had discussed such preparations, as well as the Middle East situation, with Jordan's King Husayn.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will meet with Pirzada this evening.

Meets With 'Abd al-Majid

NC092019 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada this evening. The two men reviewed the agenda for the conference of foreign ministers from Islamic countries, scheduled to be held in Morocco next month.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the talks had dealt with the issues to be discussed at the upcoming conference, as well as international problems and inter-Islamic relations. He added: Now that Egypt has returned to the ICO, it will play a role in support of the Islamic world's issues.

Regarding the extent of ICO support for the holding of an international conference on peace in the Middle East, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stated:

[Begin recording] The ICO supports all facets of the Palestinian problem. The ICO's stand is one of support for the PLO. The organization reiterated this backing at the last conference of foreign ministers from Islamic countries held in Sanaa, YAR. God willing, we hope that this support will remain very strong at the upcoming conference in Morocco. Thank you. [end recording]

Sharifuddin Pirzada said that he is looking forward to meeting with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. He hopes to benefit from his expertise and from his view of the Islamic countries' issues. The ICO secretary general also praised Egypt's role in the service of the Islamic world. He affirmed: Egypt is one of the constituent members of the ICO and always works to support it. He expressed his hope that ICO member-states will succeed in solving their differences for the sake of the Islamic countries' interests.

British Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 8 Dec

NC082200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Dec (MENA) — A British House of Commons delegation led by Michael Mates arrived in Cairo from London this evening for a 6-day visit to Egypt.

During their stay in Egypt, the members of the British parliamentary delegation are scheduled to meet with People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, and Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim. They will also see Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security, and Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade.

The British delegation was met on arrival by Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the People's Assembly.

Australian Minister Arrives for Agriculture Talks

NC061152 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1117 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] John Kerin, Australian minister of primary industries, arrived in Cairo this morning. He is leading a delegation on a 3-day visit to Egypt, in response to an invitation from the ministers of agriculture and supply.

The Australian minister will discuss with Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security, ways of promoting and developing cooperation between the two countries in agriculture and animal production.

Mr Kerin will also meet with Dr Naji Shatlah, minister of supply and internal trade, to resume talks on Egypt's imports of Australian wheat and meat. These discussions began during Dr Shatlah's recent visit to Australia.

The Australian minister of primary industries is scheduled to inspect certain agricultural projects in Egypt, particularly in the Al-Salihiyyah area.

Ghali Departs for French-African Summit in Paris

NC091104 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Dec (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo for Paris this morning. He will attend the French-African summit which opens tomorrow and ends next Saturday.

In a predeparture statement, Dr Ghali said that President Mubarak had assigned him to participate in the French-African summit. He added that the summit will be held on two levels: the level of African foreign ministers and that of heads of state.

Dr Ghali said that this particular summit is important because it paves the way for new communication among the African French-speaking heads of state and foreign ministers. He noted that this summit is not exclusively for the French-speaking African countries. Certain non-French-speaking states will also participate, including Tunisia, Sudan, Somalia, Morocco, and Djibouti.

Dr Ghali added that among the most important topics that will be discussed are the issue of confronting racial discrimination, the new oppressive policy adopted by the South African Government, the issue of Chad and Libya's interference, and the African Continent's economic crisis caused by debt and drought. Dr Ghali continued: The summit will undoubtedly pay attention to this crisis.

Dr Ghali stated: The summit is considered as an opportunity for communication among the African leaders. He added that Egypt is interested in all conferences everywhere, as long as they are related to the African Continent, people, and problems. It is worth noting that the summit will start on the ministerial level on Wednesday and the governmental level on Thursday. It will conclude on Saturday.

AL-JUMHURIYAH on U.S.-Israeli Spy Scandal

NC080540 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Dec (MENA) — *AL-JUMHURIYAH* newspaper says that the alleged Israeli apology to the United States for the recent spy scandal will not have any negative results on U.S.-Israeli relations. This is because these relations are based on a complete American bias toward Israel and against the Arabs and Palestinian people.

In its Sunday issue, the paper expresses surprise that such a crime or scandal would occur when there is a strategic cooperation agreement between Israel and the United States. According to this agreement, the two countries exchange military information and documents. The paper adds: Israel is not content with the information and documents it gets through official channels. Therefore, it conducts secret activities that are hostile to Arabs everywhere. Israel gets what it wants legally and illegally.

In conclusion, the paper says: Whatever the outcome of the public or secret investigation of the case may be, it will not clearly reflect relations between the United States and Israel. The Arabs must not be deceived by appearances.

JORDAN TIMES Interviews Envoy to Jordan

JN080842 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 8 Dec 85 p 1

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat]

[Text] Amman — Israel bears the responsibility of making the next step in Middle East peace efforts to solve the Palestinian question, Egypt's Ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wahbah said Saturday.

Mr. Wahbah said Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) "have made their step" through the February 11 agreement and the PLO's recent decision in Baghdad to give its Executive Committee "flexibility" over Mideast peace moves. "We hope that the other party (Israel) will respond positively to these peace overtures and assume its responsibility," he said.

The Egyptian envoy, pointing out the "full coordination" between Jordan and Egypt in ongoing peace efforts, said that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's "Cairo Declaration" last month was "positive and very important."

Speaking in an interview with the *JORDAN TIMES*, Mr. Wahbah reiterated his country's support for United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which he described as "indispensable for ending Israel's occupation of Arab territories."

Commenting on the PLO's rejection of 242 as the sole basis for a peace settlement, Mr. Wahbah said the 1967 resolution was issued "to solve the problem of the occupation of Arab territories and not to solve the Palestinian problem." The PLO, he said, "is referring to other U.N. resolutions that tackled the issue of Palestinian self-determination." "The organisation has all the right to seek the fulfillment of Palestinian rights within the context of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement," he said.

The ambassador implied that the PLO should accept Resolutions 242 and 338 as "terms of reference" for holding an international conference and not as the basis of a solution. "I do not see a contradiction between accepting 242 and considering it as an important element to end the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and solving the Palestinian problem," the ambassador said.

He praised the United States for "showing a great concern" with developments in the region.

In reference to the issue of Tabah, a disputed strip of land on the border between Egypt and Israel, Mr. Wahbah said the issue was "a matter of principle." He explained that "according to all treaties, Tabah is within Egyptian borders and this fact is very clear."

Mr. Wahbah criticised Israel for not adhering to the terms and spirit of the U.S.-brokered Camp David agreement. He pointed out Israel's invasion and occupation of Lebanon, its continuation of the settlements policy in the occupied West Bank, and other practices such as the October 1 bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunis and the occupation forces' oppressive policies in the occupied Arab territories.

Communique Reports 9 Dec Khark Raid, Other Actions
JN091729 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Communique No 2,047 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 December 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The power of great Iraq is manifested at all times and places and all the symbols of evil and aggression are destroyed by its willpower. Meanwhile, the valiant Iraqi Armed Forces get stronger and more prepared to destroy all the evil intentions the criminal Iranian rulers harbor against Iraq and its people.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force is playing a splendid role in divesting the despotic clique of its sources of aggression by dealing successive crushing blows to enemy remnants, equipment, and vital installations. Iraq's true sons, the valiant eagles of the air, carried out the following missions today:

a. At 0918 [0618 GMT] today our gigantic Air Force launched a new raid on Khark Island, scoring direct hits and setting its targets on fire.

b. At 1016 our brave eagles raided the ('Ayn Khosh) camp, dealing violent death to enemy troop concentrations and destroying equipment.

c. Our valiant eagles continued their intensive, heroic attacks on enemy positions and troop concentrations in the III, IV, and VI Corps sectors, inflicting massive losses in men, equipment, and vehicles in 144 combat missions.

After carrying out all these missions, our eagles returned safely and triumphantly to base. This is our reply to those who lost their consciences and were blinded by grudges and greed and who had nothing left except cheap prattle and obscene words.

2. A brave force from one of our forward units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris carried out a lightning raid on areas where the enemy is stationed opposite our positions. It clashed with the enemy using all types of weapons and succeeded in killing or wounding a number of troops, destroying one boat, and seizing a quantity of weapons and equipment. The force returned safely to base. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy raft and one vehicle were destroyed.

3. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah used artillery and other weapons to pound enemy positions and mortar emplacements, killing 11, wounding others, and destroying a quantity of equipment and hardware.

4. Three enemy soldiers were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. The criminal enemy shelled Al-Faw with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 Dec 1985

Romanian Party Official Banc Meets With Saddam
JN081725 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1643 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Dec (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received Iosif Banc, Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee member and Central Committee secretary, and his delegation. Banc conveyed to the president an oral message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding friendly bilateral relations in all fields. Bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and issues of common concern were discussed during the meeting.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the president's secretary; and Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, director of the Foreign Relations Department of the Ba'th Party National Command.

Meets With Party's Haddad
JN071525 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Dec (INA) — Na'im Haddad, secretary general of the Democratic National and Patriotic Front, met with Iosif Banc, member of the Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee and Central Committee secretary, and his accompanying delegation here this morning. Haddad spoke during the meeting about the democratic evolution Iraq has experienced, the march of development, and developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Banc reiterated Romania's support for all efforts to end this war and praised Iraq's response to regional and international calls for ending this war. The two sides also discussed a host of issues pertaining to bilateral cooperation and coordination.

Parties Sign Cooperation Pact
JN081954 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Romanian Communist Party was signed in Baghdad today. It was signed by Tariq 'Aziz, official in charge of the foreign relations office in the Ba'th Party, and Iosif Banc, member of the Romanian Communist Party Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, when they met in Baghdad today. The agreement is aimed at strengthening bonds of friendship between the two parties and between the Iraqi and Romanian popular organizations, organizing mutual visits by party delegations, having the two sides represented in meetings held in the two countries, and exchanging publications.

Comrade Tariq 'Aziz received Iosif Banc and discussed with him ways to promote cooperation between the two friendly parties. The meeting was attended by Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, director of the foreign relations office at the national command of the Ba'th Party, the Romanian ambassador in Baghdad, and the members of the guest delegation.

Ramadan Receives Message From Zhao Ziyang

JN071457 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1438 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Dec (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has received a written message from Zhao Ziyang, PRC State Council premier. PRC Ambassador in Baghdad Zhanq Junhua delivered the message when Taha Yasin Ramadan received him here this morning.

The message deals with bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in all fields. The two sides discussed during the meeting ways of promoting bilateral cooperation in service of the two friendly peoples' interests.

Oil Ministry Official Returns From GDR Visit

JN070859 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0754 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Dec (INA) — 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Oil Ministry under secretary and chairman of the Iraqi National Oil Company, returned to Baghdad today after a week-long visit to the GDR during which he held talks on ways to strengthen cooperation in the field of oil industries. The Iraqi delegation also visited a number of industrial and oil projects in the GDR.

Taqi: Iraq Raising Oil Quota Unilaterally

GF081346 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Dec (WAKH) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi has stated that his country has not requested that the current OPEC conference increase Iraq's production of 1.2 million bpd [barrels per day], since Iraq has actually begun to produce 1.7 million bpd and is trying to increase its export share.

In an interview published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Taqi estimated Iraq's proper share to be about 2.35 million bpd according to the current production ceiling of 16 million bpd.

He stated that Iraq is not waiting for the conference's approval to increase its quota and has not requested it, since Iraq's acceptance of its present quota in the conference held in London in 1982 was a conditional acceptance dependant on the changing of production and export circumstances. He noted that circumstances have actually changed and that Iraq has started to produce 1.7 million bpd. He added that this is expected to rise in the future.

Qasim Ahmad Taqi urged the redistribution of quotas according to a scientific and objective equation which would determine the share of every oil-producing country within the approved production ceiling in a way that is acceptable to everyone.

On his estimation of Iraq's production quota according to some factors, he indicated that Iraq has carried out studies in an objective way. According to these studies, its share will be around 2.35 million bpd if the production ceiling continues to be 16 million bpd as it is now.

The Iraqi oil minister stated that the export capacity of the Iraqi oil pipeline, which passes through Turkey, would be increased. An agreement to do this was signed 2 weeks ago with the company which built the pipeline. The project will be ready within 1 1/2 years.

On the construction of the second stage of the Iraqi oil pipeline through Saudi Arabia, he noted that it has not been completed. He added, however, that the design stage has begun and the total capacity of the pipeline is to be 1.6 milliion bpd.

Al-Masri on Murphy's Recent Trip, Al-Kasm Visit

JN090716 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 9 Dec 85 p 1, 5

[By Rabab Mango]

[Text] Amman —The foreign minister, Mr. Tahir al-Masri, has denied reports that Mr. Richard Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, had been trying to breathe new life into the U.S.-Soviet Declaration of October 1977 concerning the Middle East.

"The superpower declaration of Oct. 1, 1977 was not raised by Mr. Murphy during his visit to Jordan and the area last week," Mr. al-Masri said in an interview with the *JORDAN TIMES* and its sister Arab daily *AL-RA'Y* on Sunday. "But Jordan still insists on holding an international conference in which all concerned parties in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), participate," Mr. al-Masri said, adding that the international conference is the best way to solve the Palestinian problem.

The Oct. 1, 1977 communique called for a "comprehensive" settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, "incorporating all parties concerned and questions." It said the U.S. and the Soviet Union, in their capacity as co-chairmen of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East, believe that, "within the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the Mideast problem, all specific questions of the settlement should be resolved, including such key issues as withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the 1967 conflict; the resolution of the Palestinian question, including insuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people; termination of the state of war; and establishment of normal peaceful relations on the basis of mutual recognition of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence."

The communique also said the two superpowers were ready to participate in guaranteeing the "security of the borders between Israel and the neighbouring Arab states...the establishment of demilitarised zones, and the agreed stationing in them of U.N. troops or observers," and provide "international guarantees of such borders as well as the observance of the terms of the settlement..."

The most relevant part of the communique to the current efforts for peace in the Middle East comes in the second part of the statement.

"The United States and the Soviet Union believe that the only right and effective way for achieving a fundamental solution to all aspects of the Middle East problem in its entirety is negotiations within the framework of the Geneva peace conference, specially convened for these purposes with participation in its work of the representatives of all parties involved in the conflict, including those of the Palestinian people, and legal and contractual formalisation of the decisions reached at the conference."

In his statement on Sunday, Mr. al-Masri also referred to the expected visit to Jordan by Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. "The results of talks between Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Mr. al-Kasm have made progress, especially on bilateral relations, and many obstacles have been overcome due to good intentions on both sides. We look forward to and are optimistic about the Syrian prime minister's visit here achieving more progress," he said.

Mr. al-Kasm, who is expected in Amman on Tuesday, will carry an invitation from President Hafiz al-Asad to His Majesty King Husayn to visit Damascus soon, informed sources told the *JORDAN TIMES*.

AL-RA'Y Welcomes Al-Kasm Visit

JN100839 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Dec 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Welcome to Brothers"]

[Text] Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'y al-Kasm will begin an official visit to Jordan today. The Jordanian capital will witness the second meeting between the prime ministers of the two fraternal countries. It will also witness the official talks between the two sides to promote bilateral relations in the interest of common national issues and the higher pan-Arab issues.

If Zayd al-Rifa'i's visit to Damascus has achieved a great step on the road to coodination, solidarity, and joint action, then we are certain that Al-Kasm's visit to Amman will also contribute to achieving further progress. The success of the Arab committee entrusted with clearing the Arab air has given the two fraternal countries the aspired opportunity which we sincerely hope will expand to include all our countries and lead to all that we aspire for whether in the field of economic or political success. Threats to this nation's identity and existence can no longer tolerate estrangement and differences. We must not allow the enemies of Arab liberation and progress to continue their attempts to hatch plots against us or hamper our march.

We welcome the Syrian prime minister in Amman. We also wish him and the delegation accompanying him success in their national and pan-Arab task. We hope that the two fraternal countries will continue coordination and joint action as a first step toward comprehensive and deep Arab solidarity in order to confront those who are occupying the Arab land and those who are lying in wait for further collapse in the pan-Arab stand. The success of this step will pave the way for the beginning of the march in accordance with the desire as the Arab masses who are suffering humiliation due to the present situation. We hope that our capitals will adopt a unified stand toward achieving progress and victory and beginning a comprehensive pan-Arab awakening. We welcome our brothers.

YAR Economy Minister Meets With Al-Rifa'i

JN081355 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received YAR Minister of Economy and Industry Ahmad Qa'id Barakat in his office at the Prime Ministry this morning. During the meeting they reviewed the economic and trade relations between the two fraternal countries in light of the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Yemeni

economic committee that is currently holding its sessions in Amman. They also stressed the need to promote and strengthen economic and industrial relations and to facilitate trade exchange, including agricultural products, as well as to set up fairs and trade centers in both fraternal countries. Attending the meeting were Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade; and the YAR ambassador in Amman.

Meets With Planning Minister

JN081726 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] The Jordanian side led by Planning Minister 'Abdallah al-Nusur and the YAR side led by Ahmad Qa'id Barakat, YAR minister of economy and industry, held a meeting at the Ministry of Planning today. Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade, attended the meeting. At the beginning of the meeting, Dr al-Nusur praised bilateral relations and reviewed Jordanian expertise in development planning areas, explaining Jordan's policies and criteria in selecting the development projects to be included in the 5-year plan. He also expressed Jordan's readiness to develop technical cooperation in the expert and training areas between the two countries within the framework of the technical cooperation agreement signed between Jordan and the Islamic Development Bank. The YAR minister also called for increasing trade between the two countries, stressing the YAR Government's willingness to develop this cooperation in the various fields.

YAR-Jordan Trade Committee Meets

JN081554 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1430 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Amman, 8 Dec (PETRA) — The joint Jordanian- YAR economic committee held a meeting at the Ministry of Supply, Industry, and Trade today during which it discussed ways to promote the economic and trade relations between the two countries. The two sides reviewed trade between the two countries and the exemption of both countries' goods from customs duties. They dealt with land and maritime transportation and setting up fairs and trade centers to display their products, as well as joint agricultural projects based on modern methods, including drip irrigation in which Jordan enjoys wide expertise, the use of greenhouses in the YAR, and sending Jordanian experts to set them up. Also discussed were ways to increase the exchange of trade delegations from the private sector in both countries and give them the necessary facilities.

The Jordanian side requested special trade facilities and that Jordanian trucks carrying Jordanian products be allowed to enter the YAR. The YAR side promised to consider this.

The two sides signed a trade financing agreement between the Jordanian Central Bank and the Yemeni Central Bank. They also agreed to study the establishment of joint industrial projects in the fields of agricultural development, car tires, and feed production, as well as exchange agricultural studies and research, encourage investment in the public and private sectors, and establish a joint land transportation company.

ICO's Pirzada Holds News Conference, Departs

JN091431 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Amman — ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada left Amman for Cairo at noon today following a visit lasting 4 days, during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. He also held talks with a number of senior officials regarding issues of mutual concern and relations between Jordan and the ICO. Seeing him off were Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and the Egyptian and Pakistani ambassadors in Amman.

During a press conference this morning, Pirzada affirmed his support for His Majesty King Husayn's call for an international conference to bring about peace in the Middle East under UN auspices with the participation of the permanent UN Security Council member-states and the parties to the conflict, including the PLO.

Regarding the ICO's efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, Pirzada said that the ICO is holding contacts with the two parties and that the chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, Gambian President Dawda Jawara, will arrive in Jeddah next week to continue contacts with both Iraq and Iran to stop the Gulf war.

House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz received Pirzada today. During the meeting, Al-Fayiz said that the situation in the Arab and Islamic worlds attracts Jordan's attention under His Majesty King Husayn, who strongly supports attempts to clear the atmosphere on Arab and Islamic levels. He affirmed that Jordan supports the ICO's efforts and endeavors to put an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war, which is exhausting the resources of these two Muslim countries. Al-Fayiz pointed to the good intentions Iraq has shown toward mediation efforts to end this war, while Iran rejected all peace initiatives made by several parties, including the ICO.

Senate President Receives Soviet Ambassador

JN091314 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Amman — Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi received Soviet Ambassador in Amman Aleksandr Zinchuk today. During the meeting, the ambassador presented the decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium regarding the results of the Geneva summit meeting held recently between the Soviet and U.S. presidents [as heard]. The Senate president explained Jordan's firm stand toward achieving a just, comprehensive Middle East peace within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and all parties to the conflict — peace based on the principle of ending the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their homeland's soil. They also discussed parliamentary cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

W. Beirut Security Plan To Be Implemented 11 Dec

NC091453 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a security meeting at Government House in Beirut on 9 December — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The Coordination Committee met today in ther presence of the members of the military command. We were briefed on the measures and arrangements for implementing the agreed-upon security plan. We decided that the implementation of the plan will begin at 0500 on Wednesday — the day after tomorrow. We are confident that the legal forces, after agreement and joint action with the factional militias represented on the Coordination Committee, will be able to play their part and accomplish their mission in guaranteeing the security of West Beirut.

[Question] Will the security forces be properly equipped?

[Karami] When I say that the forces are ready to start work at 0500 on Wednesday, this means that all preparations for the process of implementation have been made.

[Question] How strong is the force that has been established, Mr Prime Minister?

[Karami] That is not important. What matters is that the forces required to implement this plan are now available.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, did you discuss the kidnapping of Dr Shamma'ah and his colleague?

[Karami] We discussed this issue, and gave instructions to work for their release as soon as possible.

Security Force Formed

NC100840 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Military sources have revealed that the legitimate force assigned with the implementation of the [West Beirut security] plan consists of 850 members. Four hundred belong to the internal security forces, and the remainder belong to the Army. The force is equipped with 20 armored vehicles and a number of jeeps, in addition to 105-mm and 108-mm flat-trajectory guns.

Mufti Rejects Military Force

NC071737 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The most recent agreement on West Beirut has not yet materialized and its implementation has been postponed until next week. The Sunnis reject any armed interference by Shi'ites or Junblatt's followers in West Beirut's security. However, Amal and Junblatt's followers insist on interfering.

Mufti Hasan Khalid has asserted his rejection of a party's military police as stipulated in the security agreement. In a statement today, the mufti said: The formation of this police force is not mentioned in the Damascus agreement, by which we fully abide. We will only accept this force if Prime Minister Rashid Karami does and provided that it will be temporary and not expanded in the future. We have full confidence in Prime Minister Karami and his wisdom.

Islamic Grouping Rejection

NC071948 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] A source of the Islamic Grouping told Voice of Lebanon this evening that it does not support the agreement reached to end the current situation in West Beirut, particularly the legalization of militias and their inclusion in the security plan.

The source said that Prime Minister Karami's approval would give other parties, particularly the Palestinians, the excuse to solidify their own security in and around the camps, in Sidon, and in the south. This runs counter to the Syrian position and the agreement itself.

In another development, a meeting was held in former Prime Minister Rashid al-Sulh's house. It was attended by Deputies Zaki Mazbudi and Jamil Kubbah, who will soon go to Damascus to inform Syrian officials of the Islamic Grouping's stand on the solution that was reached in West Beirut.

Explosion Shatters Windows of W. Beirut Bank

NC091918 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] According to a source from the Internal Security Forces, the explosion heard at approximately 1940 today was caused by a bundle of dynamite which went off outside the Lubnan Wa al-Mahjar Bank. The explosion shattered bank windows.

UNIFIL Foils Suicide Car-Bomb Attempt

NC092105 Paris AFP in English 2054 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Hasbayya, Lebanon, Dec 9 (AFP) — Norwegian troops in the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) foiled an attempt by a man from the African Republic of Mali to carry out a suicide car bomb attack on an Israeli Army positions in South Lebanon, UNIFIL said today.

The troops stopped him yesterday close to the village of Shab'a in the Israeli-designated security zone. UNIFIL said he was a Mali citizen, carrying false Lebanese papers and was about to attack an Israeli troop position. He was expelled from the buffer zone.

In Beirut, a security guard was injured when a bomb exploded at a branch of an Arab bank in West Beirut. The bomb was left in the lift of the bank but caused only slight damage to the building.

Kidnapping of Two AUB Doctors Reported

NC091442 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Munir Shamma'ah and Joseph Iskandar Salamah, two doctors employed by the American University of Beirut [AUB] hospital, were kidnapped 2 days ago and their fate remains unknown.
Dr Salamah is the nephew of Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies.

Gunmen broke into the fifth story of the AUB hospital at noon today. They beat up doctors and attacked professors and senior employees. They then posted themselves in several rooms and at the entrance to the hospital. They also smashed some medical equipment.

Doctors Call General Strike

NC092241 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2215 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Doctors at the American University Hospital decided to call a general strike tonight and to paralyze the hospital's operations until staff surgeon Munir Shamma'ah and Mr Joseph Salamah, who were kidnapped in West Beirut 2 days ago, are released.

The American University's Medical Academic Committee had already decided to keep the general assembly of the hospital's phtsicians in session, and to organize a march to Government House at noon today [10 December] to meet with the prime minister.

Groups Respond to Karamah on Secret Negotiations

Forces 'Welcome' Offer

NC081610 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Responding to [Phalangist Party leader] Dr Elie Karamah's appeal to the uprising [Lebanese Forces Executive Committee] to enter into secret negotiations once certain problems in the military, financial, and information fields have been eliminated, an official source in the Lebanese Forces said: We welcome any negotiations, secret or open, without conditions or limitations. We favor the formation of an emergency committee authorized to solve every problem and even to reach agreement on all political and organizational matters.

In addition, the source called for a comprehensive settlement within the Phalangist Party, as partial settlements are fragile and inadequate.

Concluding, the source remarked: What we need is a quick and all-embracing agreement to meet any eventuality.

Phalangist Party Support

NC082000 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Informed sources believe that a vast majority of the Phalangist Party's Political Bureau supports the proposals which Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, made in the initiative he launched 20 days ago. The goal of his initiative is to reach appropriate solutions between the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangist Party.

The sources add that opponents of these proposals are now on the defensive.

Political sources in East Beirut stress that the Political Bureau is likely to approve the Lebanese Forces' proposals at the beginning of the week, and that the Executive Committee chairman will be informed of this.

Junblatt Discusses Jazzin, Ties With Amal

NC061437 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Excerpts] In an interview published in today's edition of the weekly *AMAL* magazine, Walid Junblatt, the leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], has emphasized the basic national principles. He spoke about the regime and its plots, the alliance with Amal Movement, the issue of Jazzin, the situation in the Palestinian camps, the goal of a just national solution, and the situation in the eastern area.

When asked what suspicious goals the plotters and infiltrators hoped to achieve by the recent events in West Beirut, Junblatt replied that the goal was to strike at the existing alliance between the Amal Movement and the PSP and to create a rift between the Shi'ite and Druze sects. This was a localized, isolationist, and Israeli plan.

Responding to a question about the regime and the Army, Junblatt said that there are, regrettably, indications of a war. I maintain here that the West — America and Israel — will use the Lebanese Army on which they depend as a basic force in the regime to prevent any changes. They will use the suspect Army units led by Amin al-Jumayyil to hinder any solution. We must not expect the Al-Yarzi Command or Amin al-Jumayyil to approve a political solution. Amin al-Jumayyil and the Al-Yarzi Command are linked with Israel, America, and Western plans.

Junblatt said: We support a peaceful solution that will not abandon national demands or the demands of the opposition and the deprived. If there is a possibility for a peaceful solution and for fulfilling the demands of the opposition without war, then this would certainly be better than fighting.

Regarding the Jazzin issue, Junblatt stated: We hope that a peaceful solution to this issue will be found, perhaps like the one reached on Zahlah, or on Dayr al-Qamar and Maghdushah. I believe that all these solutions are appropriate. We hope that the point of war will not be reached which would lead to the evacuation of the people of Jazzin. The responsibility naturally falls

on us as national forces and on the Amal Movement, as well as on Jazzin notables.

'Deterioration'in Syrian-Sunni Relations

NC071812 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Quoting informed sources in West Beirut, the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reports a sharp deterioration in confidence between Syria and the traditional Sunni leaders because some of the leaders maintain contact with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his aides. The sources refer to a scandal which is still kept secret. They say say that during the camps war members of the Islamic Sunni Grouping were invited to meet with a Palestinian envoy at the house of Deputy Nazim al-Qadir and received checks for $5,000 each. The Amal Security Department discovered the arrangement and seized the Palestinian envoy and his checkbook. The checkbook was given to Minister Nabih Birri who, in turn handed it over to Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

The sources further say that Khaddam angrily confronted members of the Sunni grouping at a recent meeting. He accused them of continuing their relations with Yasir 'Arafat and produced the checkbook when they denied the charge. He threatened to publicize the affair and list the people who had received money. The informed sources reveal that Syria has doubts about the traditional Sunnis' insistence on direct Syrian military intervention in West Beirut. Damascus expressed the fear that this may be an attempt to drag the Syrian forces into a battle with 'Arafat's Palestinian followers in West Beirut.

Army Reportedly Training Lahd Militiamen

NC090730 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Voice of the Mountain has learned that the army command in Al-Yarzi has complied with a request from the Somoza of B'abda [Amin al-Jumayyil], and decided that servicemen who die while serving Antoine Lahd will be considered martyrs of national duty. They will be eligible for the same benefits received by all military servicemen.

The army command has begun training 100 Lahd militiamen. Service Memorandum No 127, concerning the 12th Brigade, deals with this matter. The army command is also conscripting recruits from Kasrawan and encouraging their loyalty to East Beirut's contending factions.

Seizure of Army Supplies in W. Beirut Detailed

NC071740 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Knowledgeable sources in West Beirut have indicated that the Army Command has expressed its dissatisfaction with the request to supply the Army brigades there with additional hardware and ammunition. These brigades have been robbed in the past.

The sources disclosed that since 6 February parties and armed groups have seized several vehicles and huge quantities of weapons and ammunition belonging to Army units, particularly the 6th, 12th, and 4th Brigades in West Beirut, the southern suburb, Al-Shahhar, Iqlim al-Kharrub, and east of Sidon.

Al-Kasm Chairs Council of Ministers Meeting

JN091239 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Damascus —The Council of Ministers met at 1100 today under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. During the meeting, a comprehensive political review of the situation in the region was made. Prime Minister Dr al-Kasm explained the positive results of the Syrian-Iranian talks which were held in Tehran and have contributed to the development of political and economic relations between the two friendly countries in all spheres, also consolidating the bases of steadfastness and struggle against imperialist and Zionist schemes, schemes which seek to harm revolutionary and liberation movements and impose their hegemony and control on the region.

Following the political review, the Council of Ministers dsicussed topics listed on the agenda. The Council approved the draft bill on the ratification of the memorandum of understanding that was signed between Syria and Iran.

YSP Official Arrives for Cooperation Talks

JN070657 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus — The YSP delegation led by Abu Bakr 'Abd al-Razzaq Ba Dhib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, arrived in Damascus last night at the invitation of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party; Mut'ib Shanan, member of the National Command of the party; Dr 'Ala' al-Din 'Abidin, member of the National Command, the Central Committee, and secretary of the Damascus Ba'th Party branch; a number of party members; and PDRY Ambassador in Damascus 'Abduh 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman and embassy staff.

The visit is within the framework of implementing the cooperation agreement between the two fraternal parties and exchanging views on issues of common concern. The delegation will also hold party and political talks and visit cultural sites and development projects in Syria.

In a statement to SANA, Ba Dhib said that he will deliver an oral message to President Hafiz al-Asad from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP secretary general and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, dealing with the region's developments. He expressed his happiness at visiting Syria as head of the YSP delegation in order to exchange views on developing party relations between the YSP and the Ba'th Party. He said these relations have been steadily improving over the past years with the aim of serving the common aims and causes for which the two parties are struggling and for the sake of social progress, emancipation, and Arab unity.

Ba Dhib added: During this visit we will exchange views on a number of issues realted to the region's developments and Arab developments as a whole. Ba Dhib conveyed greetings from the PDRY people and from the YSP to the Syrian people, the Ba'th Party, and President Hafiz al-Asad and hailed the great struggle of the Syrian people under the leadership of the Ba'th Party in support of the Arab cause and in confronting the imperialist and reactionary schemes against the Arab people.

Concluding, Ba Dhib saluted, on behalf of the PDRY people and the YSP, the struggle of the Syrian people and Ba'th under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership.

Party Talks Begin

JN071924 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Talks were held this morning between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP] delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, party assistant secretary general, and the YSP delegation led by Abu Bakr 'Abd al-Razzaq Ba Dhib, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee. Talks revolved around cooperation between the ASBP and the YSP. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the continuous development of these relations and reviewed the activity of the two fraternal parties and their role in leading the society and state in both countries.

Comrade al-Ahmar hailed the accomplishments and success the PDRY achieved under YSP leadership, as well as its steadfastness in the face of all conspiratorial attempts and its effective role in bolstering Arab steadfastness.

Abu Bakr Ba Dhib expressed his appreciation for Syria's pan-Arab role and greeted its struggle under President Hafiz al-Asad. He stressed the importance of supporting Syria's steadfastness, considering it a national and pan-Arab task for all Arab strugglers. Ba Dhib stressed the need to bolster relations between the two fraternal countries and to continue coordinating the two parties' efforts concerning action in the Arab and international arenas aimed at bolstering the joint struggle which stems from one strategic objective and trend.

At the end of the session, a committee was formed from the two delegations to prepare the plan of cooperation between the two parties and the joint communique which will be issued at the end of the visit.

British Foreign Affairs Official Arrives on Visit

JN092139 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2115 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus — Tim Renton, British parliamentary undersecretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Damascus this evening on a 3-day visit to Syria. 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, received him at the airport.

In a statement to SANA, the British minister expressed happiness at visiting Syria and emphasized the importance of this visit in developing bilateral cooperation in various fields. He said: We are aware of the important Syrian role in the Middle East. Therefore, I will be meeting with a number of officials in

Damascus to learn about their views concerning certain issues in the region.

Ba'th's Al-Ahmar Receives GDR Party Official
JN092011 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1915 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party, today met with Comrade Manfred Herold, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and first prorector of the Karl Marx Party College in the GDR, and his delegation. The GDR ambassador attended the meeting.

They held a cordial discussion on cooperation and friendship between the Ba'th Party and the SED and discussed certain measures related to the cooperation program between the two parties for the next 2 years, particularly in the fields of culture, education, and cadre training. Comrade al-Ahmar received from the GDR official a letter from the SED Central Committee to the Ba'th Party leadership. They also reviewed important Arab and international developments of mutual concern.

Comrade Herold expressed satisfaction with the visit and its importance in deepening ties between the two parties. He also expressed his great appreciation for the Syrian successes and important developments in various fields and his country's interest in Syria's and the Ba'th Party's role in the Arab region in confronting imperialism and Zionism and in the honorable struggle for social progress and just peace. He conveyed the appreciation of his party and country for the role Syria is playing under the leadership of struggling President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party.

France's Dumas Meets With Peres, Shamir

TA091334 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpts] French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas began an official visit in Israel by meeting with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and later Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez heard the guest's remarks after his talks today:

[Begin Remez recording] Only a few months after Dumas postponed his visit due to the bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunis, his interlocutors in Israel described Israeli-French relations as very good, and Shamir, of all people, talks of a peak in friendship. At any event, Dumas comforts those who may have heard undesirable phrases in President Mitterrand's declarations about the PLO and its role in the peace process.

There is no change, Dumas said, there is no change in France's stance, and I made this clear to the prime minister. We examined developments in the peace process, but our position has not changed.

Dumas again offered to Shamir France's good offices for any help Israel might ask for, and Shamir proposed the establishment of a joint Israeli-Egyptian ministerial committee to examine the continued process [of relations] between the two countries.

Dumas must have heard a difference in tone between Shamir, who talked of continued dialogue with Egypt despite all difficulties, and Peres, who expressed optimism on the simultaneous solution of all problems soon. This was also true on the international forum issue: Shamir repeated Israel's oppositions to such a forum, while Peres expressed his readiness for this, provided it is part of a broader process of direct negotiations. The Israelis were unanimous in their view of the PLO, even citing the same example to Dumas to prove the PLO's continued terrorism: the murder of the soldier at the end of last week.

Dumas emphasized that regarding bilateral relations, he and his interlocutors discussed joint projects, including one already publicized: the establishment of a French medical research center in Israel. Absolute secrecy, however, shrouds the question of whether the issue of French nuclear reactors was revived. [end recording]

Peres, Dumas Discuss PLO Role

TA091613 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas that Husayn is currently awaiting the PLO's reaction to the three conditions posed to it. Peres said Israel does not believe the PLO will accept these conditions, which are: recognition of UN Resolutions 242 and 338, direct negotiations with Israel, and stopping terrorism. Peres believes that the current rapprochement between Jordan and Syria is essentially tactical in nature.

Roland Dumas said that in talks held by French personalities with King Husayn the king claimed that in order to enter into political negotiations he needs the PLO's and Syria's support. Dumas again offered any French assistance which might be required in order to advance the political process. The visiting minister will meet Foreign Minister Shamir again tomorrow and in that meeting issues directly relating to bilateral relations will be raised, mainly economic issues and especially the efforts to safeguard Israel's interests once Spain enters the EEC. Apart from this the visit does not seem to have any practical importance. Israel is the French minister's only target during this trip, and observers in Jerusalem believe that the timing of the visit was mainly connected with the upcoming elections for the French National Assembly.

Arens: Pollard Affair Not To Harm U.S. Relations

TA091335 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens says he is convinced the Pollard affair will not harm Israeli-U.S. relations, and he believes that in the long-term bilateral relations will strengthen. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports Minister Arens made these remarks during a visit to Qiryat Shemona. He refused, however, to comment on his visit in the United States or his meeting there with Secretary of State Shultz.

Says Syria Encourages Terrorists

TA091516 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1418 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] This afternoon during a tour of the north, Minister Moshe Arens said it is the Syrian regime that is encouraging terrorists to try to attack the security zone and the northern border settlements. In reply to a question by our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz, Minister Arens said that in his opinion the UNIFIL force has fulfilled its role in the north and the force no longer plays any essential role whatsoever in the area.

Newspaper Claims Tension With Syria Unabated

TA091532 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
9 Dec 85 pp 1, 9

[Report by military commentator Ron Ben-Yishay]

[Text] The military tension between Israel and Syria which mounted in the wake of the dogfight in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' skies about 3 weeks ago has not subsided yet, despite the diplomatic efforts invested by the United States and the conciliatory declarations by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

Beyond the immediate incident which triggered the current tension the roots of this tension lie in Syria's persistent opposition to the freedom of flight Israel demands for itself in Lebanon's skies.

The Syrians view these flights, and justly so from their point of view, not only as a source of first-rate military information which

Israel should be denied, but also as permanent Israeli questioning of their absolute control and the hegemony which they claim for themselves in Lebanon. In their eyes, an outstanding example of this Israeli questioning of Syrian freedom of action and control in Lebanon was given in 1981 when Israeli planes downed two Syrian helicopters carrying soldiers in the skies over the town of Zahlah in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. That was when the Syrians were trying to take over the town and liquidate the Christian fighters in it, and then Prime Minister Menahem Begin instructed that this design be foiled.

Since then the Syrians have been trying to create in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' a situation similar to that in northern Lebanon and on the Golan Heights where they are assured of freedom of action on land, without any military threat or intervention by Israel.

As far as Israel is concerned, this situation which the Syrians demand to have there is intolerable: In the Lebanese Al-Biqa', in fact in the entire southern Lebanese area, there are dozens of bases with thousands of Palestinian, Shi'ite, and Iranian terrorists who train, plan, and set out for operations against the security zone and Israel. The information collected by our reconnaissance planes is vital to foiling the intentions of the terrorists and deterring them.

Furthermore, the Syrian Army in Lebanon poses a direct threat to the Galilee Panhandle since it is stationed on highways located a short distance from and providing convenient direct access to the heart of Israel. Therefore, the information occasionally collected through the aerial photography and flights is vital to Israel's early-warning system.

The conflict of interests and the dispute over Israel's freedom of flight over Lebanon led to a number of dogfights over the last 2 years. However, the latest dogfight raised the tension to an unprecedented degree. It seems that this dogfight was interpreted by the Syrians as an intentional Israeli move to establish its right to uncontested flights in Lebanese skies through an aerial confrontation.

The circumstances in which this dogfight developed are still unclear, but it seems it was the result of mistaken assessments of the situation by both parties involved. The Syrians claimed that the downing of their two fighter planes was a deliberate provocation by Israel aimed, in their opinion, at establishing facts and humiliating the Syrians in the eyes of their allies in order to undermine their power and control in Lebanon.

Israel, for its part, even if it understands the Syrians' motives, cannot give up its reconnnaissance flights in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' skies; hence this danger-fraught dilemma which is troubling Washington, Damascus, and Jerusalem today.

Deqel Appointment Signals 'Settlement Offensive'

TA091707 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 6 Dec 85 p 1

[Editorial: "A New Settlement Offensive"]

[Text] The Israeli newspapers and news media are continuing to publish further information and articles about the decision to appoint the "Likudnik" Mikha'el Deqel as deputy to Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

The source of the commotion is Deqel's connection with the issue of embezzlement of Arab land in the West Bank, an issue on which attention was focused for some time but which was later assigned to oblivion and obscurity. Deqel is accused of taking part, in one way or another, in the land deals forgery operations when he was deputy agriculture minister. As Rabin's deputy he will assume the task of consolidating settlement in the occupied territories.

We claim that the Israeli Cabinet's approval last Sunday of the appointing of Deqel as Rabin's deputy, one who will specialize in settlement affairs, is something natural because Deqel will implement a policy on which there is no difference between Likud and Labor.

Deqel's appointment, despite his obvious record and his role in the embezzlement of land, clearly represents an endorsement of the methods used to steal the land of residents of various parts of the West Bank, and also means the beginning of a new settlement offensive in the occupied territories.

Jewish Agency To Establish Six New Settlements

TA100551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The Jewish Agency's Settlement Department plans to establish six new settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District, according to the coalition agreement to set up six new settlements in the territories every year. The list of the six settlements has been submitted to the Cabinet.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that ground will be broken tomorrow for the settlement of Migdalim in Samaria, the first of the six settlements the national unity government decided to establish in its first year in power. The remaining five settlements may be established by the end of that period. [as heard]

The agriculture minister stated in the Knesset yesterday that the six settlements decided upon when the coalition was formed cannot be set up due to lack of funds.

'Arafat Letter Read at RAKAH Congress

TA091232 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 6 Dec 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] In a letter addressed to the Congress of the Israeli Communist Party, RAKAH, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stressed that an international conference under the patronage of the United States and the Soviet Union and attended by the PLO, on equal footing with the other parties concerned, is the only way to establish peace in the Middle East. The letter, which was read in Arabic, said: I wish to affirm that the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is proud of your lofty struggle for the attainment of the Palestinians' legitimate rights, as well as for your resistance of the colonialist offensive aginst our people and their heritage.

Accident Suspected in Base Fire; Terror Discounted
TA091631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] From the investigation into the circumstances surrounding the fire which broke out in an IDF base in Samaria last night, it is suspected that the fire was caused by a candle lit by one of the soldiers, apparently for lighting purposes. According to this version the soldier fell asleep and the candle caused an immediate fire. The prefabricated building, constructed of flammable materials, turned into a fireball within a few minutes. There were 84 soldiers in the building, and it was difficult to rescue them because of the great heat and the fact that most of them sleep in their sleeping bags. Eight soldiers died, and seven suffered light to moderate wounds. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Major General Amnon Lipkin, commander of IDF Central Command, said it is unlikely that this was a terrorist attack because no traces were found of people coming from outside the camp.

Paper Details Terrorist Squads' Plans
TA091553 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Dec 85 pp 1, 9

[Report by Gil Yudilowitz]

[Excerpts] Recently the security forces foiled a plot by a terrorist squad to kidnap soldiers on the Israeli highways. Yesterday details concerning the uncovering of the squad, which also included a female terrorist, were released for publication prior to the opening of their trial in the Lod military court.

According to the plan, the terrorists were to have traveled in a car, given a lift to a Jewish soldier, strangled him with a rope, and then taken his weapon and thrown his body out.

The five set out in a car belonging to the female terrorist, Hawallah Musa Farli Samina, aged 32. They reached the French Hill quarter of Jerusalem, where they noticed a soldier waiting at a hitchhiking station. While they were driving toward him, some of them had second thoughts, fearing they would eventually be caught, and they changed their minds about their plan.

A short time afterward the squad members planted an explosive device near the Jerusalem Kings Hotel. The bomb was discovered and defused.

According to the indictment, the terrorist squad was organized by Bassam Tayyar Fadil, aged 27, a resident of Ramallah. He recruited Mansur Musa Sam'an, aged 23, a resident of Shu'fat; and the female terrorist Hawallah and 'Amad Hamid Talib Abu Nizami, aged 23, from Jerusalem. Mansur recruited Pathi Tawfiq 'Ali 'Atallah, aged 29, from (Al Ram), into the squad.

The trial of another squad of terrorists, which was going to kidnap a soldier 11 years ago [as published] and whose members have only recently been captured, is currently being held in Lod.

A terrorist squad which infiltrated Israel from Egypt and planted an explosive device in Nes Ziyyona has been captured by the security forces. The five terrorists were recruited into Fatah in August 1985. They crossed the border from Egypt into the Gaza District and from there they continued to Nes Ziyyona in order to carry out the attack. Fatah liaison personnel gave them explosive charges, safety fuses, and detonators.

The trial of the terrorists, all of whom are residents of (Jura) in Sinai and aged 18 to 24, is to be conducted in the Lod military court.

The IDF has decided to make sentences more severe for soldiers who give false reports about having been kidnapped by terrorists.

"A dangerous terrorist squad whose members live in Judaea and Samaria is moving around Israel freely and is capable of carrying out further attacks after having murdered soldier Moshe Levi, aged 19, from Petah Tiqva." This was revealed yesterday by the commander of the Southern Command, Moshe Bar-Kochba, in a talk with Negev journalists.

Deported West Bankers Waive Right of Appeal
TA091025 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Dec 85 p 2

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Two West Bank residents jailed last week pending their expulsion announced yesterday they will not appeal the deportation, so as not to take part in a "show" staged to give the expulsions "a semblance of legality."

The two are Yunis Salim Jabir (Rajub), 29, of Dura, who allegedly tried to establish cells for Fatah rebel Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha's] organization, and Mahmud 'Abd al-Hafiz Dis, 44, of Bani Na'im, who reportedly tried to do the same for Yasir 'Arafat's mainstream Fatah faction. (Rajub) had been sentenced to life imprisonment for a hand grenade attack in Jerusalem, but was one of the 1,150 terrorists released in last May's exchange of prisoners.

A spokeswoman for the Civil Administration said that their lawyer, Le'a Tzemel, had appealed the expulsions on their behalf to a military review board, which convened at their prison in Junayd, near Nabulus, yesterday.

Tzemel told *THE JERUSALEM POST* that, before the hearing, the men informed her of their decision not to take part in the scheduled "show." Tzemel quoted them as saying that an appeal to the border or to the High Court of Justice would only serve the "democratic image which the State of Israel tries to give its arbitrary and unjust expulsion orders."

The two "refuse to take part in anything which would give a semblance of legality to a move which violates international law and the principles of natural justice." They asked, however, to meet their families before their expulsion, and Tzemel said such a meeting has been arranged. The Civil Administration's spokes-

woman said she did not yet know when the expulsion would take place.

Meanwhile, three other West Bankers slated for deportation are waiting for the High Court of Justice to rule on their appeals. Tzemel said she expected the court to convene on December 16.

Refugee Camp Entrance Reopened After 2 Years

TA091148 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The Israel army this morning reopened the main entrance to the Qalandiyah Refugee Camp north of Jerusalem. It was closed 2 years ago following the stoning of Israeli vehicles by camp residents.

Commentary Calls on Israel To Join 'Star Wars'

TA091840 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Dec 85 p 10

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "Pollard and 'Star Wars' "]

[Text] When President Reagan was asked, following the Israeli air attack on the terrorist base in Tunisia, how he was so sure that it was the terrorists who were hit, he publicly stated that he trusts Israeli intelligence.

President Reagan's faith in Israeli intelligence was somewhat shaken following the Pollard affair, and it makes no difference whether Israel's central intelligence branches were not involved in the affair. The fame of a good intelligence body depends, among other things, on the talent of not being caught in the act, and on quick reaction in case of a mishap. The picture which emerged in Washington was that Israel did not prepare an appropriate cover in case of a "professional accident," as is the custom among professionals; 3 weeks have passed since the beginning of this affair and Israel has still not managed to extricate itself from it.

The Israeli authorities are still arguing with the administration over the extent to which Israeli officials should be interrogated or questioned by U.S. investigators, whereas the U.S. Justice Department continues to declare that Israel has still not returned all the documents which Pollard is accused of having given to Israel.

This argument between Jerusalem and Washington can continue unnecessarily for months if each side sticks to its claims. However, this will not benefit either side.

Already at the beginning of the affair Israel could have freed itself from the attempt to present it before U.S. public opinion as unreliable and ungrateful by a clear and unequivocal statement that it accepts the U.S. invitation to join the research program known as "star wars."

Israel was the only country not tied to the United States in a military treaty which was invited to participate in this program. This was a special privilege which the United States accorded to Israel both due to its influence on U.S. public opinion and its scientific capabilities. Signing the agreement with the United States in the midst of the crisis of confidence between Jerusalem and Washington would have blocked the anti-Israeli wave which has swept the U.S. media.

A timely Israeli initiative, which would have given it the status of the first country to join the U.S. program, would have impressed the Washington establishment more than the self-flagellation which emanated from the admission published in Jerusalem.

Israel has lost the first place, because meanwhile the British secretary of state for defense has managed to sign an agreement with his U.S. counterpart on Britain's participation in "star wars."

The British did not argue with the Americans over the program itself, but rather over the share which the British research institutes are to get of the $26 billion allotted by the United States for this purpose. The British demanded that the U.S. body responsible for the "Strategic Defense Initiative" present British companies and research institutions with larger orders. The British got what they wanted because they were the first to sign the agreement with the United States last Friday. The Israeli Government, contrary to this, has still not signed. It settled for a statement by the prime minister, who said during his visit in Washington that Israel is in principle willing to participate in this research program. Meanwhile, Israeli companies and research institutions have taken the initiative and offered their research plans to the U.S. body, each one on its own. They all received the same answer — that the United States will consider the detailed plans after Israel signs the agreement, whereas the government delayed the signature. The government did not sign even when this could have extricated it from the burden of the Pollard affair, under which it has labored in the last few weeks.

Today as well, if the government were to announce its willingness to sign the agreement with the United States, it would thereby take the sting out of the Pollard affair and would regain the image of a faithful ally in the eyes of U.S. public opinion. It is preferable that Israel join the U.S. research program as soon as possible, not only as a maneuver, but also for substantial reasons:

— First, Israeli science and technology can benefit from the enormous grants accompanying the "star wars" program.

— Second, this research program might result in a technological revolution, and countries which do not participate in it are eventually doomed to technological inferiority.

Israel will not need the services of the Scientific Liaison Bureau to follow scientific developments if it joins the most advanced scientific program in the world in time and rebuilds the framework of mutual trust which has been damaged due to the Pollard affair.

Israel will certainly not want to miss this opportunity for scientific advancement. There is therefore no reason to wait until we are the last ones to join "star wars," using the signature also as a means to quickly put an end to the current crisis.

If Israel quickly signs the agreement with the United States, relations between the two countries will greatly improve and the shadow of the Pollard affair will be left behind. Another, no less important thing: It will give us back the confidence of President Reagan, the father of the "star wars" program.

Briefs

November Immigration Statistics — There was a decrease in immigration in November and these are the figures. During that month only 745 immigrants arrived, as well as another 83 returning residents. This is a decrease of 20 percent in immigration compared with October, when 930 immigrants arrived in Israel. However, compared with November 1984, this is a decrease of 60 percent in the number of immigrants. Here is the geographical breakdown for November 1985: 103 immigrants from Africa and Asia; 138 from West Europe; 248 from East Europe; 138 from North America; and the rest from Latin America. [Text] *[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0818 GMT 8 Dec 85 TA]*

Increase in Exports — Since the beginning of this year exports rose by 8 percent compared with the same period last year. Our correspondent on economic affairs Me'ir Einstein has reported that it emerges from the Central Bureau of Statistics data that an increase was noted in industrial exports and exports of diamonds; as opposed to this, there was a decrease in agricultural exports. [Text] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 8 Dec 85 TA]*

Trade Deficit Increases — Israel's trade deficit has increased by approximately 7 percent in the last 2 months, this in comparison to the monthly average of August and Setpember. Our economic affairs correspondent notes that this trade deficit increase stems from an increase of 5 percent in imports over the same period. Our correspondent adds that in the last 11 months Israel's trade deficit has decreased by 25 percent in comparison with the same time last year. [Text] *[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1237 GMT 9 Dec 85 TA]*

ALGERIA

Human Rights Trial To Begin 15 December

LD091637 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Algiers, 9 Dec (MAP) — Beginning 15 December the state security court in Medea, south of Algiers, will try the 23 members of the Algerian League of Human Rights as well as of the "committees of children of the martyrs of the revolution" who were recently arrested by the Algerian authorities. Judicial sources in Algiers add that besides these two trials, a third will begin at the state security court on 19 December, at which about 50 people will be tried for belonging to the "Movement for Democracy in Algeria," led by the former Algerian head of state Ahmed Ben Bella. The dates set for these trials, which will begin a few days before the holding of an extraordinary congress of the National Liberation Front scheduled for 24 December, denote an extrajudicial intention: that of issuing a severe warning to all those who defy the authority of the state, according to observers.

It is to be noted that the prisoners belonging to the Algerian League of Human Rights, which, like the "committees of the children of the martyrs of the revolution" is not recognized by the Algerian authorities, have succeeded in getting a statement to the press in which they report serious mistreatment inflicted on three of them on 21 November by guards at Berrouaghia prison. Independent sources who were able to go to the prison confirm these facts.

In this regard, the International Federation of Human Rights has appointed two observers, Maitre Jean-Gabriel Senghor (of the Paris bar) and Dr Patrick Laburthe to inquire into the situation of the prisoners. They stayed in Algiers on Saturday and Sunday but were not able to obtain authorization from the Algerian Justice Ministry to see the prisoners. Moreover it is not known whether foreign journalists and observers may attend these trials.

LIBYA

Commentary on U.S., Israeli, Egyptian Troop 'Massing'

LD091249 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] America is massing naval and air forces opposite the Libyan Arab shores and on the island of Crete. It places at the disposal of its espionage work five aircraft flying near Libyan Arab airspace over the area running parallel with the distance between the Egyptian border eastward and the Tunisian border westward. The Egyptian regime is massing its military forces along the border with the Jamahiriyah. The Zionist enemy is also massing its military forces near the Egyptian border. The role of the Zionist military concentration at this particular time is to support the Egyptian regime in the latter's attempts to carry out the plan of aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

These military concentrations — which coincide with each other — by the Egyptian regime, America, and the Zionist enemy are linked within the framework of a joint plan of aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah. Each concentration has a preplanned role in the preplanned aggression operation. America is looking for a pretext for aggression, and this pretext depends on the outbreak of a war along the border between Egypt and the Jamahiriyah to be waged by the Egyptian regime. America will use this situation as an excuse to carry out its aggressive aims against the people of the Jamahiriyah. [Words indistinct] the Zionist enemy recently massed forces in the southern parts of occupied Palestine, and exercises carried out by these forces have exposed the military role of the Zionists within the plan of aggression drawn up by America against the pebple of the Jamahiriyah. It appears that America, which has come out with an unsatisfactory evaluation of the Egyptian regime's military capabilities following the utter failure of the Egyptian regime's attack on the Egyptian civilian airliner [words indistinct] the weakness of the Egyptian regime and that it has felt in its attempts to convince public opinion in Egypt and prepare it for accepting aggression on Egypt, a matter which will negatively affect the progress of military operations in the event of an aggression. This will lead to definite loss and crushing defeat for the Egyptian regime. It appears that America has felt that the plan is in need of the role of the Zionist army to give support to the Egyptian regime and provoke it to kindle the flame of war along the border with the Jamahiriyah. America may fear, in the event of the Egyptian regime carrying out an aggression against the Jamahiriyah, that the Egyptian forces may make a move to strike at and topple the Egyptian regime, instead of going to the border to participate in the aggression on the people of the Jamahiriyah. Therefore, the Zionist military forces have been massed in the southern parts of occupied Palestine so that they can intervene if necessary to save the Camp David regime from the Egyptian Army and the masses of the Arab people in Egypt.

There are many weak points in the stance of the Egyptian regime. These points are the ones that compelled the Egyptian regime [words indistinct] the attack planned for it at the fixed time, and therefore America, in an attempt to make the Egyptian regime maintain its adventurous (?momentum) against the people of the Jamahiriyah, hastened to send its naval and air forces to the Mediterranean waters opposite the Jamahiriyah's territorial waters and to the island of Crete. It sent aircraft to spy on the Libyan Arab shores. In fact, U.S. military aircraft buzzed a Libyan Arab civilian airliner in the airspace of the island of Crete as an act of provocation and to make the Egyptian regime feel that America is serious in its attempts to carry out its plan and that the Egyptian regime has to embark on committing a foolish act against the Libyan Arab people and to depend on the American intervention which will be speedy in the event of a war breaking out.

The attempt to carry out an aggression, which has been planned among the Egyptian regime, the Zionist enemy, and America, and which directly aims at the Libyan Arab people, aims at the same time at Egypt, and more precisely the Egyptian Arab Army — the Army whose history is full of honors — the honors of fighting for the sake of the Arab nation. The Egyptian Arab Army is the target of a [word indistinct] conspiracy that aims at stripping off its capabilities. The tragic result of the attack on the Egyptian civil airliner in Malta was the result of the fearful conspiracy against the Egyptian Arab Army carried out by the

Egyptian regime. This army will inevitably avenge itself from those conspiring against it. It will not fight with its well-known ferocity and courage except the Zionist enemy and America. We are convinced that the Egyptian Army, if ordered to carry out an aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah, will take an historic stance — joining hands with the armed Arab people in the Jamahiriyah in marching eastward toward the Egyptian capital to liberate it, and toward Sinai to rid it of the Zionist and American occupation, and toward Palestine to destroy the Zionist invaders.

The Libyan Arab people do not fear the threats and military concentrations; Libya will not abandon any of the aims of the struggle of the Arab nation no matter what America, Zionism, and the Egyptian regime may concentrate in terms of military forces along the borders of the Jamahiriyah. It is shameful enough for the Egyptian regime to be a cheap tool in the hands of America and the Zionists against the Arab nation, including the Egyptian Arab people themselves. It is shameful enough for the Egyptian regime to surrender to the Zionist enemy while flexing its muscles before an Arab people.

Fatah Dissident Departs Tripoli After Visit

LD100957 Tripoli JANA in English
0919 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Awal 27, December 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], the secretary general of the temporary command of the Fatah Movement left Tripoli at noon yesterday at the end of a visit which lasted several days to Jamahiriya.

In a statement he made to JANA's correspondent, Abu Musa confirmed Fatah command's solidarity with Jamahiriyah's people to confront the U.S. imperialist scheme aimed at the achievements accomplished by the Great Al-Fateh Revolution.

In his statement, he said: "The provisional command of Fatah is following the line the leader of the revolution declared and the struggle with the Zionist enemy is a struggle for existence and not a border dispute", indicating that Jamahiriyahis the centre and the depth of the progressive forces of the Arab nation which leads all the world's revolutionary forces.

SUDAN

Daf'allah on Economy, Security, Refugees

JN091908 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1800 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Dec (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has stressed the importance of convening an economic conference in Khartoum on the basis of a unified Sudanese stand on the country's economy. During his meeting with media officials this morning, he said that although holding the conference is very important, the government will exert every effort to provide the citizens with their vital needs without any delay. He also said that the government currently believes that there is no alternative to dealing with the IMF on the basis of our sovereignty and independent decisionmaking and that the government can get loans that will not affect its policy and achieve its goals.

The prime minister also touched on the need for a security organ, adding: We want a security organ that can provide security for the citizens, not the ruling regime. We are taking the necessary steps to achieve that goal. He also said that creating this organ would not be easy and that a democratic organ should be established to protect democracy and the freedom of citizens. He also said that the government is trying to solve the problems through dialogue, pointing out that the government's reply to John Garang's message has been delivered and that so far no answer or comment has been received. He added: The military solution has not been proposed and since assuming my duties, I have been talking about the need to solve the security problem apart from the political solution. The government — any government — should not hesitate to protect the citizens by providing security. He stressed that the security of the citizens should not be neglected and that our beliefs should not be affected by the press of events.

Dr Al-Jazuli also stressed the need to deal with the problem of the influx of refugees into Sudan and that a political solution should be found to solve the problems that are forcing the refugees to leave their countries. He added that without such a solution between us and our neighbors, it will be difficult to maintain the region's security and control the movement of refugees across the borders and that there are several human factors that prompt Sudan to receive those who seek refuge [words indistinct]. He added that the Sudanese citizens, who have received the refugees, have begun to feel uneasy about this problem.

On Democracy, Ties With Ethiopia

JN091326 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1028 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Dec (SUNA) — While calling on the Sudanese people to be alert in order to defend their democratic march, Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has expressed anxiety and fear for the democratic march, acknowledging the existence of dangers that threaten this unique experience.

In press statements published by the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* today, Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah warned against making Sudan a hotbed for the conflicts of the various forces in the region and for settling differences, pointing out that this is one of the gravest dangers threatening this democracy, which now distinguishes Sudan from the other countries in the region.

The prime minister said: Democracy is a big responsibility and needs a great deal of experience, open-mindedness, coexistence, and flexibility. From this premise, he said, the democratic experience during the past months was encouraging. Despite political differences and cultural disagreements, we in Sudan still believe in dialogue and reject fighting.

The prime minister expressed concern about the divisions currently witnessed by the political parties in the country. He called on these parties to be more coherent and unified in the current

circumstances in order to prepare the nation for the democracy which it had opted for.

He praised the stand of the Sudanese press — whether nationally oriented or party affiliated. He said that its conduct in general was positive, effective, and responsible.

On the differences in the political arena regarding the elections law, Dr Daf'allah said that these differences are natural and healthy.

The prime minister affirmed that the government does not intend to use the emergency law or state security law to confront the current wave of strikes threatening the country's production. Nevertheless, the government has decided to adhere to labor laws in this regard.

Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah warned against the continuation of strikes, given that they harm the national product and hamper national progress, which, he said, must be defended and safeguarded by the people through the legal exercise of their democratic right. He called for taking into consideration the country's economic circumstances by enhancing development and putting duty before rights.

On Sudanese-Ethiopian relations, the prime minister affirmed that, stemming from good-neighborliness, Sudan is still trying to return relations with Ethiopia to normal. He said that the Ethiopian Government's response did not meet Sudan's expectations, which wants to return these relations to normal. This is because the Sudanese and the Ethiopian peoples have strong ties. Based on this concept, Sudan exerted efforts to improve these relations, which were disrupted during the past regime.

Prime Minister Receives U.S. Envoy

EA091658 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The prime minister, Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, received Mr Hume Alexander Horan, the U.S. ambassador to Sudan this afternoon. After the meeting the American ambassador told the press that he had discussed with the prime minister the current relations between Sudan and the United States and ways to develop and strengthen them. The ambassador also expressed his satisfaction with the progress of relations between the two countries and the determination of the American side to strengthen bilateral relations.

Muslim Brotherhood Official on Sudan-U.S. Relations

JN091515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Dec (SUNA) — Sadiq 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Majid, head of the Political Bureau of the Muslim Brotherhood, has announced his party's rejection of the U.S. charge d'affaires' recent call for the political forces in Sudan to discuss Sudanese- U.S. relations. The rejection was due to fact that the call has ignored all international norms, which consider such contacts blatant interference in the course of political movement in Sudan. On the other hand, we have high-ranking responsible authorities, which are completely authorized by the people to draw up and implement Sduan's policy.

He also said that the call comes at a time when U.S. involvement in the Falasha case is still fresh in our memory and is still revealing stunning facts and at a time when Bush's visit and his conditions on the May regime are also still in memory.

Sadiq wondered whether Sudan's ambassador in Washington can do the same and invite U.S. political leaders to such discussions without informing the U.S. State Department. He urged the government to acquaint citizens with the limits to be observed by diplomatic missions in their official relations, adding that Sudan has suffered much because some diplomatic missions exceeded their limits in Sudan.

The U.S. Embassy in Khartoum had invited a number of political leaders to a dinner banquet in order to discuss Sudanese-U.S. relations.

Daf'allah Receives Delegation From Kurmuk Area

JN091750 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Dec (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah received a delegation from the Kurmuk area this afternoon. The area, which was recently attacked by the John Garang forces, lies south of the Blue Nile. The delegation presented a brief explanation of the events that left about 30,000 citizens homeless. It also explained the danger posed by the routes leading to the residential area, where the Garang forces placed mines. As a result, a number of citizens have been killed and several others wounded.

The prime minister asked the relief and reconstruction commission to extend emergency assistance to the citizens and asked the regional authorities to study their conditions and discuss ways to maintain security in the area.

Heavy Government Casualties Reported in Blue Nile Clash

EA091557 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Details of the recent clash between SPLA forces and Siwar al-Dhahab's troops in southern Blue Nile have come in. According to our correspondent, remnants of the enemy troops fled, leaving behind 253 rifles, six (Granov) machineguns, 60-mm mortars, and many shells of 106-mm mortars.

Our correspondent in southern Blue Nile said that Siwar al-Dhahab's force that had attacked the SPLA sustained heavy casualties and thus the battlefield was littered with the dead bodies of enemy soldiers that nobody bothered to count. The things the victorious SPLA were interested in counting were the weapons and ammunitions saved from the enemy in which must be certainly have belonged to some soldiers since these items are useful to the SPLA. [sentence as heard]

SPLA-SPLM Spokesman Denies Claim of 400 Casualties

EA091606 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The official SPLA-SPLM spokesman has commented on the Transitional Military Council's [TMC] claim of having killed 400 SPLA soldiers in the Ingessana in saying that the TMC has shamelessly fabricated a lie which was in very poor taste and thereby reverted to the days of Umar Muhammad al-Tayyibs' [first vice president under Numayri] lies.

The spokesman went on to say that the capture of two officers and soldiers who are now in SPLA headquarters made a mockery of the TMC's allegations that its forces had killed 400 SPLA soldiers. How could the TMC wiped out 400 SPLA soldiers at the time its battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel (Abu Lela Jumal (Adam) himself falls captive in the hands of the SPLA? The two things were totally inconsistent, the spokesman noted.

The spokesman went on to say that the ridiculous countercharges being made by the TMC are merely designed to downplay the disgrace and humiliation it has suffered through the capture of Lt Col (Abu Leyla Juma Adam), a prominent officer who was serving as a commander of Siwar al-Dhahab's training center at El Damazin.

The official spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM concluded by saying that SPLA forces presently in the Ingessana would remain there and had called upon people of the Ingessana to join the SPLA.

Officers Captured in Southern Blue Nile Clash

EA071708 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] correspondent in southern Blue Nile has reported that SPLA forces in the area, under the command of Lt Col Carbino Kwanyin Bol, deputy commander in chief of the Sudan People's Liberation Army and deputy chairman of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement Provisional Executive Committee, have clashed with the Siwar al-Dhahab forces.

According to the correspondent, the fighting occurred after a battalion-strong force of Siwar al-Dhahab's troops came out to attack the SPLA in spite of SPLA's information yesterday that it would not attack government soldiers and would fight strictly in self-defense. Our correspondent has said that after a brief engagement SPLA forces succeeded to beat back the massive enemy attack, completely routing and dispersing Siwar al-Dhahab's battalion in the process. The enemy left behind large quantities of arms and ammunition. Lieutenant Colonel (Abu Lela Jumai Adam), who commanded Siwar al-Dhahab's battalion, together with First Lieutenant Muhammad (Mirghala) Muhammad, have been taken captive by SPLA and are now prisoners of war, the correspondent added. Lieutenant Colonel (Abu Lela Jumai Adam), whose officer's identification card number is 2282, is the commander of Siwar al-Dhahab's training center at El Damazin [300 miles southeast of Khartoum]. First Lieutenant Muhammad (Mirghala) Muhammad, with the identification number 6100, was also stationed at El Damazin.

The official spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM has commented on the fighting, saying that the TMC [Transitional Military Council] has launched a totally uncalled-for attack on the SPLA and, therefore, it should bear responsibility for the death of its soldiers who had lost their lives in the encounter. The spokesman, however, added despite the TMC's continued unwarranted provocations the SPLA still keeps open all channels of dialogue with all the various Sudanese political forces.

Strict Security Surrounds Former Official

GF091732 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Dec (WAM) — In a report from Khartoum, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* stated today that strict security measures have been taken to guard 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, former first vice president, the first accused in the Falasha Jews' immigration to Israel.

Quoting an official source, the paper stated that strict security measures were taken immediately after authorities in Khartoum received a telephone call from an anonymous person who affirmed that agents of the United States are preparing to rescue 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib.

TUNISIA

Tunis Declines Syrian Mediation on Tension With Libya

LD091622 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Tunis 9 Dec (KUNA) — Reports published here today state that Tunisia had declined to accept Syrian mediation aimed at normalizing Tunisian-Libyan relations. *AL-SABAH* said that Syrian mediation had been extended during the visit of ruling Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party Director Hedi Baccouche to Damascus last month, leading a delegation from his party at the official invitation of the ruling Syrian Ba'th Party.

The paper pointed out that Tunisia demands that before any mediation, "Libya should announce its readiness to (?repair) the wrongs it had committed against the Tunisians, who were expelled from its territories after their belongings had been plundered by the Libyan revolutionary committees," according to the Tunisian paper's allegation.

Foreign Minister Discusses U.S. Ties, Recent Events

PM091653 Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 26 Nov 85 p 21

[Interview with Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi by Al-Husayn Ibn Al-Haj Nasr in Tunis; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-RIYAD*: Tunisia's relations with the United States became clouded after the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia. What is you answer to the questions raised by some about the fate of the old confidence between Tunis and Washington?

Es-Sebsi: Tunisia has long-standing ties with the United States based on firm friendship, mutual respect, fruitful cooperation, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. These are the fixed principles on which our relations with our friends, especially the United States, are based. However, because of the recent Israeli aggression against Tunisia and the initial U.S. attitude, our relations with the United States became clearly tense and that could have destroyed our friendship if the United States had not modified its position out of awareness of the importance of these relations. However, that modification was by no means and could not possibly have been perfect, but it was nonetheless a modification to stop the escalation and enable reassessment of the various attitudes. I believe that the subsequent moves, including the messages exchanged between President Reagan and Bourguiba and the dispatch of a special U.S. envoy to Tunisia, have cleared some of the clouds and further clarified attitudes and complications. We hope to move forward, again but we must learn from past events.

AL-RIYAD: The hijacking of the Egyptian airliner has changed the attitudes of some friends and even brothers. For example, President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian press have blamed Tunisia. What is your answer to that? What is your comment on that?

Es-Sebsi: I think that the answer is clear. The prime minister gave it clearly in the National Assembly. The Tunisian position was clear especially after the Egyptian airliner asked for permission to enter Tunisian airspace. At the time the Tunisian authorities did not grant permission but rather asked for an explanation, as shown in the documents published in the press. The brothers in Egypt have leveled unfair accusations against us. I am sorry to say that President Husni Mubarak was misinformed that Tunisia might have been in collusion with the hijackers. That is not right because Tunisia is a state of principles and, despite its small size, it adheres to its principles, perhaps more than other states. We are not prepared to take lessons in ethics from anyone, anywhere. At any rate, we hope that the brothers in Egypt will reconsider their position in the light of the firm facts which by now they undoubtedly have. We must, however, understand the delicate position of Egypt and President Mubarak at the time of the crisis. That is why we did not wish to escalate the matter or give it more attention than it deserved. In fact we contained it because Tunisia is just not one of those countries that loves trading accusations. That is not our way. I believe that now they have enough information to convince them that Tunisia had nothing to do with what happened.

AL-RIYAD: It has been said that the PLO presence in Tunisia has caused the latter much trouble. How true are the claims that Tunisia has intimated that it does not wish to embrace certain Palestinian leaders?

Es-Sebsi: First of all, we believe that our commitment to the Palestinian cause is based on principles because it is a just cause.

We did not put pressure on the PLO to make it come to Tunisia. That was a PLO decision that we accepted, and it became a part of our commitment. We cannot force the PLO to leave the country because of the Hammam al-Shatt incident. That would be contrary to our customs and ethics. The PLO, however, is free to choose its headquarters within the framework of its own policy.

AL-RIYADH: We hear daily about new concocted settlement plans for the Middle East. Which is the best in your view?

Es-Sebsi: Tunisia's position has been clear since 1956. We believe that the best way is a return to international legitimacy reflected in the 1947 resolution known as the partition resolution. We believe that would be a just solution acceptable to all sides.

AL-RIYAD: Your relations with your Libyan neighbors are still tense with all kinds of inherent dangers. Will the escalation end?

Es-Sebsi: Tunisia is the target of aggression. If the Libyan neighbors stop that there would be no interest on our part to exacerbate the situation. We are in a position of legitimate self-defense. In the face of continuous aggression it is the duty of every responsible government to take the necessary measures to defend itself. Despite all that, we want our relations with our Libyan neighbors to be at least normal even if they do not reach the level of exchange and cooperation, but they must be subject to international laws and traditions, including noninterference in each other's internal affairs and respect for borders and international and diplomatic traditions. Once the other side, which has violated these rules, observes all that the differences will disappear.

AL-RIYAD: Minister, what has become of the mediations between the two countries?

Es-Sebsi: There are no mediations, just attempts by certain Arab and African countries to bridge the gap between our views. Representatives of these countries have visited us, and we have explained our position to them.

AL-RIYAD: The social atmosphere in Tunisia is currently tense. Is that, in your view, the price of liberalization and democracy,and will it refelct on Tunisia's foreign policy?

Es-Sebsi: It is no secret that our social situation is somewhat tense. I believe that the prime minister explained the dimensions of the dispute in his speech to the National Assembly. As the government, our aim is to create a good social atmosphere, and we will spare no effort to promote suitable conditions and restore normality on a sound basis.

Mzali Presents Tunisian Draft Budget

LD091604 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Report on 9 December speech by Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior Mohamed Mzali, presenting government 1986 draft budget to the National Assembly]

[Text] The event of the day at the national level is the commencement of the debate on the draft state budget for 1986 by

the National Assembly, which is for the final year of the 6-year plan.

The assembly began its proceedings by hearing the government's statement on the draft presented by Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali, on behalf of the great struggler [Habib Bourguiba], in the presence of members of the government, a large group of national cadres and representatives of national and international media.

At the beginning of his address, Mohamed Mzali said that the meeting, which has brought us together today, assumes a special importance because the budget prepared by the government also asumes a special nature imposed by the difficult circumstances through which the world economy is passing, and which naturally has [words indistinct]. This budget is characterized by austerity and by control of expenditure in all areas. Mohamed Mzali reviewed the negative factors that have affected our economy, including the drop in the price of petroleum and phosphates and their derivatives; the increase in the price of sulphur, building material and manufactured goods; and the rise in the dollar's value. The effect of the assault focused by the Libyan regime on our country was added to these factors, which had repercussions in the economic sphere and created tension in the labor market — specifically it led to a shortage of hard currency earned from exports and a transfer of earnings to the tune of around 150 million dinars.

However, despite these unsuitable circumstances and despite the setbacks experienced by our country in 1985, we record with satisfaction victories that have consolidated our gains, whether at production, employment, or price levels, or at the level of exchanges with abroad, and in general at the level of financial balance. At the level of production it is gratifying to point out that its growth continued in a manner which was subsidized by 4.5 percent according to the established prices — that is to say, it exceeded the 3.5 percent we had estimated within the framework of the economic budget. What increases the significance of this gain is the fact that it was due in particular to agriculture, manufacturing industries, and tourism — that is to say to the sectors having priority in the 6-year plan. Thus we can expect a tangible improvement in the position of the balance of payments with regard to 1985, on the understanding that the gains realized during 1985 were not only in quantity but also in quality; they are manifested in the establishment of measures and steps aimed at improving the general economic situation and facilitating the realization of the aspired objectives in the coming years.

After reviewing all these gains, the prime minister said that to attain our target in the sphere of production, which is based on total growth by 2.1 percent with regard to established prices, we should, in view of the prospects of petroleum and agricultural production, carry out continued efforts for development in all other sectors, which are called upon to develop by 4.4 percent in established prices; this exceeds what has been expected in 1985 by 20 percent. He stressed what the manufacturing industries, tourism, phosphate, and its by-products industries should do in this regard.

Mohamed Mzali spoke about the development of exports and said that we ought to take the opportunity represented by the development of exports for our country, — in other words, whether to succeed and increase the quantity and the quality of our sales to the outside world; thus will it be possible for us reasonably to assume that development will continue in such a manner that will enable us to meet our aspirations and expectations. Failing to do so in this situation, we will be compelled to limit our aspirations and to review our development goals and to (?reduce them).

Everybody knows that the development of our exports has become our paramount concern and should be the main concern of all producers and traders in our country. In this matter, the prime minister recalled the new proceedures and regulations taken by the government and apporoved by the National Assembly in 1984-85. In this context he also reviewed the incentives and encouragements stipulated in the 1986 budget.

Concerning employment, Mohamed Mzali said that our aim is to create mass areas of employment, about 46,000 new jobs, as in 1985. He stressed that the situation compels us to continue our march toward a firm resoluteness, whether at the level of investment or at the level of public and private consumption. This is the policy we have been accustomed to since 1984, and which has enabled us to score some satisfactory results, that we are going to adhere to in fixing the pricing policy for 1986. It is a policy characterized by moderation.

Thus we have worked to [words indistinct] tariffs needed by establishments and the public fund, and the desire to uphold the purchasing powers of the citizens, particularly those with a low income; this is the line characterizing our policy in the field of salaries. This policy is characterized by moderation and realism and the spurning of inflated increases, which might lead to inflaming the fire of inflation that will burn the employees themselves before anybody else. On the contrary, we will always strive to link the increase in salaries with production and productivity in order to make the increase correspond with the effort, so that it may be an incentive for honorable competition and a healthy way to improve purchasing power.

Within this framework we should strongly resist all types of squandering at any level and in any sector of the economy, particularly in the field of the consumption of energy, fuel, and others, as well as spare parts; we should also develop inside all our establishments the jobs of maintenance and care for the tools of production, work for the realization of better exploitation of our capabilities, and decrease to the maximum extent possible the cost of our production. Finally, we ought to be vigilant with regard to the balance of payments and foreign borrowing. Due to the increase in exports and our resoluteness in the field of investment and austerity in consumption, we can expect a new improvement in the position of the balance of payments and a limited (?decrease) in foreign borrowing compatible with our ability to repay the loan.

Mohamed Mzali said that the characteristics of the 1986 budget will be as follows: resolute at the level of expenditure, faithful to our basic choices and [word indistinct] at the level of financing. He pointed out that the total expenditure — for supply and

management — will amount to 2.426 billion dinars, as opposed to 2.395 billion dinars in 1985 — a recorded increase of not more than 1.4 percent. Had it not been for the increase resulting from the special commitments for the repayment of public borrowing, the state's expenditure would have been less in volume than the 1985 budget. This provides the best evidence of the resoluteness and strict nature we wanted the 1986 budget to assume. He said that the government has taken the initiative in giving an example in tightening the pressure on expenditures and pursuing other forms of improving the situation; this is evidently clear in the state's finance bill for 1986, which is characterized by the better investment of the public revenues, by the pursuit a policy compatible with the real capabilities of the country, and in the shrewd monetary outlook with which we dealt with the requests of the public establishments in the sphere of financial operations. We deeply debated the programs and projects of these establishments, a matter that led to the cancellation or postponenement of many of the requested credits. However, as much as the budget was eager to control the management expenditure, it was eager too to guarantee cover for the goods essential to the social sectors. The management budget of the Ministry of National Education will record an increase of 9 percent, while the credits allocated to the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research will be increased by 7.3 percent.

The Ministry of Public Health's budget will witness a development of its credits of around 5 percent in addition to the development expected to be achieved by hospitals in their internal resources, which would lead to an increase in the expenditure of this sector by around 7 percent. Mohamed Mzali added that the social nature of the 1986 budget is emphasized by continuing state support to the general fund for compensation despite the limited financing capabilities. Consequently a grant of around 86 million dinars will be allocated to this fund in 1986, compared to 83 million dinars now. This modification comes within the policy aimed at gradually containing the intervention of the general fund for compensation within its own resources.

Mohamed Mzali also talked about the encouragement [word indistinct] to activate development activities in the country by boosting basic structures, and extending necessary encouragement to some of the [word indistinct] sectors and starting more regional development plans and employment.

We shall bring you the rest of the government's statement in later bulletins.

WESTERN SAHARA

Reportage on Polisario Front 6th Congress

Algeria Reaffirms Support

LD091143 Algiers APS in English 1002 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] [no place-name as received] 09 Dec 85 (APS) — The Algerian representative at the 6th congress of the Polisario Front Sadek Zouaten, reiterated the solidarity of Algeria with the just struggle of the Saharan people for the recovering of their national independence under the leadership of the Polisario Front. Algeria, he said, believes in the common destiny of our two peoples. Because of the Arabo-Islamic civilizational links and those of friendship and solidarity.[sentence as received]

The important victories of the Saharan people on the political, diplomatic and military fields, he added, constitute in fact the very foundation of the final victory of the just cause. In this prospect, Algeria will never cease to work in favor of a brotherly dialogue for a fair, lasting and peaceful settlement.

Conference Proceedings Reported

LD091358 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Liberated Territories, 9 Dec (APS) — Proceedings of the Polisario's sixth conference continue in the liberated territories under the banner of "The Whole of the Homeland or Martyrdom." The first and second days were marked by the presentation of the general report by the secretary general and a speech by Sadek Zouaten, who is leading the Algerian delegation to the conference, in which Algeria's unwavering position vis-a-vis the Saharan issue was reaffirmed.

The conference is attended by many fraternal and friendly delegations that have come from various parts of the world to affirm their solidarity with and adherence to the just cause of the Saharan people who this year have witnessed political and military victories.

The conference received many messages of support from many countries, governments, and humanitarian organizations in which they praised the struggle of the heroic Saharan people, under the leadership of the Polisario, and its just cause, which is recognized by the international community.

The sixth conference made a positive evaluation of the work carried out by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and its vanguard front, the Polisario, in the military and diplomatic spheres. The Polisario secretary general explained that Morocco is facing a tragic military situation after the devastating military failure of the eighties and the failure of the "useful triangle;" the objective it wanted to achieve through the fourth wall aimed at "setting the region on fire and involving neighboring countries in a war." This strategy failed as Morocco was subjected to attacks resulting in the destruction of the defense belts in Bou Craa and Boujdour. The Saharan People's Liberation Army has adapted to the new military situation and maintains the initiative to launch attacks.

The general secretary said that Morocco's diplomatic isolation, intransigence, and rejection of a political solution have become clear. After following the policy of escaping to the front [as received] Morocco has moved on to the policy of axes in an attempt to prevent the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic from occupying its legitimate seat at the OAU. However, all Morocco's efforts failed and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic occupied its seat in the African countries' organization. Moreover, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic was elected OAU vice chairman at the 21st conference. The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic's international reality has been experiencing a wide echo and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic has been

receiving the support of the public opinion in some countries, the leaders of which have not always been faithful to their declared principles.

The international seminar on peace for the Saharan people, held last November in Paris, constituted a turning point in Western European people's recognition of the fairness of the Saharan cause, and also effective support from cultured people and intellectuals. Finally, the report stressed the need for developing Saharan diplomatic activities in order to impose isolation on Morocco.

In his speech, Sadek Zouaten reaffirmed the Algerian people's and political leadership's solidarity with the just struggle of the Saharan people, under the leadership of the Polisario, to regain their national independence. After mentioning that the international situation is marked by attacks launched by imperialism against Arab and African peoples, he said: Faced by a series of maneuvers, the Saharan people, who are confident in the fairness of their cause, have made gigantic efforts to achieve peace through negotiation, and these efforts have been rewarded in the African and international arenas.

Zouaten explained that Algeria will always remain faithful to itshigher ideals and principles, will continue its solidarity with any people struggling for their national independence, and will continue to support and back them until final victory. Algeria is aware that the shedding of the blood of brothers serves no one except our nation's enemies and their interests, and it also believes in the building of a greater Arab Maghreb in the interest of the region's peoples. Regarding this, Algeria has never stopped contributing toward removing obstacles which prevent a dialogue among brothers and which could lead to finding a just, lasting, and peaceful settlement.

Finally, he said that the building of this greater Arab Maghreb — toward which the aspirations of all the region's peoples are turned — can not be carried out without the participation of the Saharan people, as stressed often by President Chadli Bandjedid.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Organization Leader Discusses Organization

MB041814 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 04 Dec 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It's taken 2 years for three Eritrean liberation movements to finally get together as the Eritrean Liberation Front United Organization, though the biggest organization, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], which is doing most of the fighting against the Ethiopian Government forces is not a part of it. The chairman of the United Organization is Osman Saleh Sabbe.

In Mogadishu, Patrick Gilkes asked him why it had taken so long to unite: Were the problems personal or ideological?

[Begin recording][Sabbe] Well, maybe mostly personal, but there are also some ideological ones. You see, there was... [changes thought][words indistinct] someone disagreed with [words indistinct] some just nationalists, but anyhow we reached the minimum agreement to freeze all ideologies and to have a national liberation front.

[Gilkes] Has everybody in the three organizations been happy with this?

[Sabbe] Yes, I think so, but...

[Gilkes, interrupting] You had one or two problems within your own organization, hadn't you — with your own military command, for example?

[Sabbe] Not all the military command, you see — part of the military command, not all, and part of our army. Not many of them. Many of them now came back again. People who came out of this agreement, they have no place now, just... [changes thought] they are sitting idle in the Sudan.

[Gilkes] How many of them actually were there? I meean, are we talking about dozens, hundreds of people, or what?

[Sabbe] No, in the executive committee, there were 2, out of 15, and they [changes thought] those 2 only left the executive committee. In the national assembly, which is 18, about 9 left. They are not many.

[Gilkes] What actually has happened to — apart from the group that left you — what has happened to the other groups that were in the EPLF? Are you trying to get them into the organization?

[Sabbe] We are trying also to let them come back to this organization. In our constitution, we put about 10 percent of the membership of our national assembly for those who will join us.

[Gilkes] Does that apply to the — after all the largest Eritrean organization — the EPLF?

[Sabbe] No.

[Gilkes] You mean, you would not have them in or have you asked them to join?

[Sabbe] Well this is quite a different situation. You know, the EPLF is a big organization. These are only splinter groups. For the EPLF, we want to have an open dialogue with them.

[Gilkes] In the past, in the last year or so, the EPLF has certainly been very dismissive of your attempts at unity, and indeed of your organization. Have they changed their attitude at all?

[Sabbe] I don't think they've changed it yet. But there are attempts. For example here, now, in Mogadishu, the EPLF leadership has been invited, and (Salasse) was here in Mogadishu. The Somali Government is trying to bring us together, and I hope they will succeed. I know (Salasse) is a very stubborn man, but I hope he will be reasonable enough to understand that to help solve the Eritrean problem only by EPLF will never reach any end. [end recording]

SOMALIA

U.S. Reportedly To Construct Military Base in Kismayu

EA030012 [Clandestine] Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Reports just recieved from the capital, Mogadishu, say the U.S. military is to begin constructing a military base in Kismayu soon. It is also reported that the contract for the first phase of the project, which will cost $40 million, has been given to a Greek company named (Arakstron), which has just completed its activities in Saudi Arabia. The contract was awarded to the Greek company by the [word indistinct] U.S. military forces. The equipment for constructing the first phase of the military base is expected to be brought from the U.S. military base in Athens.

It is known that the Siyad Barre clique has allocated Somali territory to the Reagan administration for the stablishment of military bases and the dumping of toxic nuclear wastes from the United States. [Words indistinct] on sacred Somalian soil, and the world must condemn this regime as strongly as it does South Africa and Israel. The Reagan administration confirmed 2 weeks ago that it would openly intervene in the affairs of the Horn of Africa [words indistinct] Somalia. [Passage indistinct].

UGANDA

Okello Lutwa Appoints Agriculture Minister

EA282158 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Mr (Peter Katuramu Karani) has been appointed minister of agriculture and forestry. He was sworn in by the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, at parliament building in Kampala today. Unitl his appointment, Mr (Karani) was the chief conservator of forests in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

At the same ceremony, the chairman of the Military Council and head of state formally appointed Mr Luke Ofunji as inspector general of police. Mr Ofunji's appointment takes effect from the 1st of this month [as heard].

Commentary Views NRA-NRM Coalition Government Proposal
EA072340 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] The concept of coalition government is always a compromising arrangement in a situation where it would not be possible for a single party to form a government.

In the present circumstances in Uganda, the idea of a coalition government, as proposed by NRA-NRM [National Resistance Army-National Resistance Movement], gives rise to a number of questions. Does the NRA-NRM base the ideal of a coalition government on popular support by the people or military might? It would appear only the latter applies. But to do so would be to ignore one important fact, and that is the unity of Uganda. The need for a united country is so paramount that those charged with the task of leading this country to democratic rule must subordinate their groups interest to the national interest of united Uganda.

On 27 July 1985 there were several important pledges made by those who staged the coup d'etat which removed Obote's government. One of those pledges (?was) that it was the intention of the military to hand over power to civilians within 1 year.

The proposal by the NRA-NRM that UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] and NRA-NRM should be seen as the main partners in a coalition government is not necessary if the signing of the agreement will usher in complete unity of Ugandans, including the NRA-NRM. The idea of a coalition government was tried in Uganda in 1962-66 when the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] formed an alliance with Kabaka Yekka. It failed. The solution lies in the projected national peace conference where outstanding issues will be resolved. The Military Council considers this approach as the only meaningful step to bring Ugandans together so that they can determine their common destiny and the destiny of the entire population of Uganda.

BENIN

Joint Commission Meeting Begins in Cotonou

AB051110 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Deliberations of the fourth session of the Benin-France joint commission for cooperation began yesterday morning in Cotonou. The session was opened officially by the Beninese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Frederic Affo, in the presence of Christian Nucci, minister delegate to the French external relations minister in charge of cooperation and development.

In his opening address, Frederic Affo recalled that commitments made by the two parties during the third session of the France-Benin joint commission for cooperation, which was held in Paris on 14 and 15 July 1983, were effectively fulfilled by France. The privilege accorded to areas covered by the commitments, namely, rural development, infrastructure, and training, was justified by the importance of these areas in the socioeconomic life of Benin, continued Frederic Affo. He then presented the program drawn up under the French-Beninese cooperation for the next 2 years, 1986-1987. He expressed the hope that the deliberations of the fourth session will end successfully.

The next and last person to speak was obviously French Minister Christian Nucci. He stressed to the audience that a new wind is blowing over French-Beninese cooperation, and recalled the recent meetings of the French and Beninese heads of state. He reaffirmed the willingness of France to intervene efficiently within the framework of French-Beninese cooperation.

It should be recalled that before attending the opening session, Christian Nucci was received in audience by the head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou.

Session Ends

AB061000 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the French-Beninese joint commission meeting ended this evening with the signing of a joint report by the Beninese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Frederic Affo, and Christian Nucci, minister delegate to the French external relations minister in charge of cooperation and development. The signing ceremony was followed by speeches by the two heads of delegation. They both expressed satisfaction with the warm and cordial atmosphere which prevailed throughout the deliberations, which testifies to the excellent relations between the two countries. The French minister leaves Cotonou this evening.

BURKINA FASO

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives for 2-Day Visit

AB091816 [Editorial Report] Ouagadougou Domestic Service at 1445 GMT on 9 December carries live reportage on the arrival ceremony of Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at Ouagadougou International Airport in French, English, and in the major local languages.

At 1635 GMT the announcer reports the arrival of Chairman Thomas Sankara at the airport, saying: "With the arrival of Comrade Sankara, serious things will soon begin. It will not be long now before Col al-Qadhdhafi arrives." He notes that members of the government, diplomatic corps, and representatives of international organizations, as well as a large Libyan community are also at the airport to welcome Col al-Qadhdhafi.

At 1647 GMT, the announcer notes the arrival of the plane carrying Col al-Qadhdhafi. He then reports that after reviewing the honor guard the two leaders go to the VIP lounge to converse.

At 1740 GMT, the presidential motorcade leaves the airport traveling through the principal streets to acknowledge the greetings of "militants" who have turned out to catch a glimpse of Col al-Qadhdhafi. Before the French announcer hands over the microphone to the vernacular announcer, he informs listeners that "President Thomas Sankara and Al-Qadhdhafi will address a mass rally tomorrow at 1700 GMT at the 4 August Stadium," and invites all militants of the Democratic and Popular Revolution to attend this important rally.

At 1807 GMT, the announcer says: "The two presidents have just arrived at the Guest House, but we do not know what is going on there in the guest house since journalists are not allowed to enter the house."

Commentary on the arrival ceremony ends at 1813 GMT with the announcer reminding listeners of the mass rally which will be held tomorrow at 1700 GMT at the 4 August Stadium.

Sankara Speaks to Visiting African Youths

AB082145 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Solidarity days involving youths of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] and those of a number of friendly countries will end this evening. Over the past 2 weeks these young people have had the opportunity to learn about one another, love one another, and to build up a great chain of solidarity among themselves, thanks to the various cultural and sporting activities. After spending 2 weeks in the free land of Burkina Faso, the delegations of youths, who came to take part in solidarity days, will soon leave our country. Earlier, they made it a point to listen to the comrade president of Burkina Faso, who satisfied them by giving a news conference at the officers' mess. Prosper Guiriba has the details.

In fact, the African youths yesterday strongly expressed their satisfaction through the statement made by their spokesman, Kofi Obreka, permanent under secretary of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ivory Coast. It is worth mentioning that the youths called for the institutionalization of solidarity days. The questions presented by the press concerned the domestic political life in Burkina Faso, the CEAO, and international policy. Concerning domestic policy, the comrade president once again explained the philosophy guiding our revolution. He also spoke of the party as a leading body for the revolution.

[Begin Sankara recording] The philosophy on which our revolution is based is everything we tried to say in the political orientation speech of 2 October. It is the significance of this democratic and popular revolution, which is something new compared with what has been seen so far, that cannot be easily classified as is the case with other kinds of revolution which are mere copies of one another. Here in Burkina Faso, it is the march of a people, of an entire people, to one stage, and the awareness is great; they have also been given limits, which we have to respect. This leads me to discuss the second question, that is the revolution and the party. You said that without a revolutionary party there is no consistent revolutionary movement, but it must be added that the party cannot be proclaimed bureaucratically. The party cannot be the choice of a handful of individuals. The party cannot be a question of a diary or of a timetable. The party should emerge from the increased awareness and from the demand of the popular masses. If the masses want a party, they will have a party. If they do not want a party, they will not have a party. In other words, the premature founding of a party, without thinking it over properly and without the support of the masses, inevitably leads to a kind of skeleton which is known as pseudo-revolution, a rough imitation of the revolution poorly effected, which engenders powerful, immovable, and untouchable cadres, which in turn engenders privileged people, in one word, dignitaries. [end recording]

After the Committees of the Defense of the Revolution and the Pioneers, the sports policy was discussed: mass sports and organization of international encounters. Apart from sports, Burkina Faso has initiated other meetings such as the [word indistinct] meeting to take place in November 1986 and also has also initiated the Black Peoples Institute project. All that is political and is the result of a well-defined policy by the National Council of the Revolution with the constant assistance of the Burkinabe people. Pan-Africanism and revolutionary internationalism are the foundation of this open-door and initiative policy. According to Comrade Thomas Sankara this is a militant task consistently accomplished.

Clarifications were made on the CEAO, which drew the attention of those present at the news conference. The upcoming 11th summit, innovations to be made concerning solidarity days, and the drought were the most discussed points and were awaited with great expectations, especially since rumors have been circulating in this regard. Captain Sankara, well-known for his cleverness, answered questions relating to the CEAO's prevailing situation.

[Begin Sankara recording] The CEAO has its various bodies; it is these bodies that define the life and operation of the organization, particularly the summits which are held at a venue fixed by the CEAO's bodies. Apart from the conference of the heads of state, the highest body of the CEAO is the current chairmanship. I am the current chairman, and I have not told anyone where the CEAO summit will take place. [Applause] If we insisted on making this innovation — as you have described it — it is because we think that there cannot be an economic community without the masses, without the peoples. Since its founding, the CEAO, through great efforts by its leaders, has survived conferences, summits, meetings of board of directors, general meetings, and seminars. It has been carefully built by men whom we have never stopped commending for their efforts and merits; but this work must be continued, and according to us, this work means returning the CEAO to its only and universal owner, that is the people of the CEAO. It is up to others to complete and continue this work in other fields, and this is what is particular to Burkina Faso's role in the CEAO. Since Burkina Faso became the CEAO current chairman, no one has been indifferent to the CEAO's life, and it must be so. In the past, there were meetings worth holding — we stress it — but today we act in such a way that around a ball, a guitar, or in a boxing ring, young people are talking about the CEAO and asking questions about it, because, in fact, for whom do we want to build the CEAO? If those who are mainly concerned are not present, what will be the use of the CEAO? Today, the youth are brought together; tomorrow, it will be the turn of another social category to be called upon. The CEAO must actually be the CEAO of 35 million people and no longer the CEAO of a few people who will only bear the responsibility to build this entity in which must believe. But in the same time, the popular masses — the only and universal owner of the CEAO — must give the CEAO its orientation; they cannot be excluded. [end recording]

Concerning the topic known as the CEAO problem, more than 6 billion CFA francs have mysteriously disappeared, and people have tried to consider Diawara the only one responsible for the embezzlement. But in the view of Burkina Faso, the problem must not be seen in that light. Here are details with Comrade Thomas Sankara.

[Begin Sankara recording] There is no Diawara affair. Imperceptibly and perniciously they have tried to cram us with the Diawara affair. No, Diawara is just one member of a gang — perhaps it is the easiest name which has been pronounced, — well, I agree that the name Diawara rhymes well with Sankara, but Diawara is not the only person involved in the affair. You must forget about that and talk about the CEAO affair — that is the affair of 6 billion CFA francs which have disappeared. There are many accomplices, even people having more important responsibilities than Diawara, the poor Diawara. In fact, Diawara just received money; Diawara was just used as a messenger to go and invest the money here and there and tried to withdraw a portion. So, there are others who are involved in the deal. You see now that the affair is complex, and people have even tried to make it more confusing. But, we will shed light upon it so that you can understand it because we have to show that Africans of a certain category are not serious at all. We have to show that despite their their bow-ties, their tailed coats, their thick glasses, and their sugar-coated speeches, those Africans remain mere products and copies of the capitalist exploitative system existing outside africa. Some individuals are just there to

manipulate regulations and forge figures. They succeeded in making 6 billion CFA francs disappear so easily; and despite the meetings of the board of directors, the ministerial meetings, the conferences of the heads of state, money disappears. This is quite baffling after all. In fact, this is all that we must denounced. This must be denounced so that such vile and cynical people will be removed from our way. That will come with the trial, because there will be a trial, the trial of a certain bureaucratic, unscrupulous, and petty bourgeoisie. That will be the trial of all those who sell their signatures and pay themselves secretly when these signatures start gaining some importance. That will be a trial which will go beyond 6 billion CFA francs. [end recording]

GHANA

Reportage on Visit by Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

Al-Qadhdhafi on Crete Incident

AB091525 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Accra, Dec 9 (AFP) — Visiting Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has called for the African liberation struggle to be carried into the United Nations and used against the voting system that gives veto power to a handful of states.

"There is no justice and democracy at the United Nations where, when a majority of nations take a decision and only five so no [as received], then nothing can be done," the Libyan leader told a meeting of university students during a three-day visit to Ghana, which ends today.

"We must fight injustice and hegemony. If they want to reject our resolutions then they (?can) take their United Nations" he said late yesterday, adding that smaller countries could form their own international body.

Col. al-Qadhdhafi reiterated charges that fighter planes from the U.S. fleet stationed in the Mediterranean had fired two rockets December 2 at a Libyan reconnaissance plane over the Greek island of Crete.

"We are determined to continue reconnaissance flights over Crete. Crete is not an American island, it is a Greek island occupied by America," he said, adding that the shooting incident was intended to prevent his West Africa tour.

The tour began the day after the alleged attack with a trip to Senegal. Col. al-Qadhdhafi has since visited Mali and was due to leave Ghana today for neighboring Burkina Faso.

Communique Signed

AB091853 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The leader of the Great al-Fateh Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, left Accra this afternoon for Burkina Faso, after a 3-day state visit to Ghana. He was seen off at the airport by the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings; members of government; and the diplomatic corps. At a news conference before his departure, brother Al-Qadhdhafi announced that Libya will supply oil and other facilities to Ghana under favorable terms. He said the two countries agreed to expand their cooperation in the economic, agricultural, and cultural fields. Brother al-Qadhdhafi said Libya needs Ghanaian teachers and labor force. He said Libya has the money, and Ghana has the raw materials, so we can utilize these factors for the mutual benefit of our countries. Brother al-Qadhdhafi said he has been deeply moved by the reception given him. This, he said, has demonstrated that Ghana and Libya are in the forefront of the battle against the common enemies, namely, imperialism, racism, Zionism, and backwardness. The Libyan leader declared: We shall rely on our forces to fight these enemies and achieve victory.

In a reaction to a statement by President Mitterrand of France, that brother Al-Qadhdhafi should stay at home and stop stirring up trouble by his African tour, the Libyan leader pointed out that he does not take advice from anybody. At this stage, Chairman Rawlings cut in and said: This question should have been directed to those who gave the enthusiastic welcome to brother Al-Qadhdhafi. He added that President Mitterrand has no right to enjoy the monopoly of deciding who should go round the continent.

A communique signed by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and the Libyan secretary for information and culture, Dr Muhammad al-Faytari, condemned the imperialist designs against Libya and Ghana, with the aim of frustrating their revolutionary paths. It expressed disgust at the recent diabolical plan of the CIA with the backing of the American President to destabilize the popular and progressive regime of Libya.

The communique also noted with concern the persistent attempts of the CIA to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, and condemned the agency's interference in the internal affairs of Ghana. It called on the U.S. Government to put an immediate halt to these maneuvers in the interest of maintaining international peace, law, and order.

On the African scene, the communique deplored moves aimed at regaining military, political, and economic domination over African nations, thus threatening their security, integrity, and political independence. It further condemned the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination and the systematic extermination of the black and colored people of South Africa. The communique stressed that the only solution to this abnormal situation is to escalate the armed struggle in racist South Africa until the white minority regime is defeated and a free state proclaimed. Libya and Ghana further voiced their condemnation and refusal to engage in dialogue or contacts with the apartheid regime.

With regard to the Namibian issue, the two countries attacked the shameful attempt by the Botha clique, supported by some Western countries, especially the Untied States, Britain, and West Germany, to hinder the heroic and just struggle of the Namibian people to achieve their independence. The two countries therefore reaffirmed their support for the UN Resolution 435 which forms the only acceptable basis for a lasting solution.

Ghana and Libya expressed their full support for the Frontline States in their resistance to aggressive attacks and subversion of racist South Africa.

Further on Communique
AB092047 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpts] A communique signed by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and the Libyan secretary for information and culture, Dr Muhammad al-Faytari, condemned the imperialist designs against Libya and Ghana with the aim of frustrating their revolutionary paths.

On Chad, the two countries condemned the interference of the imperialist and colonialist powers which undermine peace and stability in that country. Ghana and Libya also reviewed the dangerous situation in the Arab world due to Zionist occupation of Arab lands and continued aggression against the Arab people. They therefore renewed their solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights.

The communique announced that Chairman Rawlings has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Libya at a date to be fixed later.

Al-Qadhdhafi Message
AB092055 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Following his departure from the country, brother Al-Qadhdhafi has sent a message to Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, expressing his deep appreciation to the government and people of Ghana for the warm and rousing reception and generous African hospitality accorded him and his delegation during the visit. He also registered his full satisfaction about the success of the visit, which he said, constitutes another tremendous step forward in the continously friendly relations between Ghana and Libya.

Brother al-Qadhdhafi said the fruitful discussion they had has proved once more the unity of purpose and determination to liberate and unite Africa as well as their dedication to make Libyan-Ghanaian cooperation an example of joint African work dedicated to the well-being of the masses, and putting power, wealth, and arms in their hands. He added that he had left Ghana even more convinced of the continued success of the revolution after having met the enthusiastic and the dedicated youth who are bearing the torch of revolution under his inspiring leadership.

Joint Commission Meeting With GDR Begins in Accra
AB032021 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The fourth session of the Ghana-GDR Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation began in Accra today. The session will discuss the establishment of a dental school, a plant pool, a farm complex, a caustic soda plant, and the supply of equipment to polytechnics and technical institutions. Ways to increase the export of copra, cocoa, and cocoa products to the GDR will also feature in their talks.

In an address, the secretary for trade, Mr Kofi Djin, said trade between the two countries has increased from about $10 million in 1980 to $22.5 million in 1984-1985. He emphasized that Ghana has now entered the second phase of her economic development which is aimed at consolidating her political independence. The government is therefore considering broadening and diversifying bilateral cooperation agreements.

The leader of the GDR delegation, Mr Wolfgang Brueckner, who is also his country's director general for foreign affairs, said he would like new areas of cooperation to be identified to show what friendly countries can do together. He recalled the visit of a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr P.V. Obeng, and other government officials to his country and said it was an indication of the extent of economic and political will on the part of the government to maintain cordial relations between the two countries. He hoped existing problems concerning the supply of copra to his country would be solved.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Gives National Day Address
AB062242 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Address to the nation by President Houphouet-Boigny on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of independence on 6 December in Abidjan — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots, the eighth congress of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast —African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] coincides almost to the day with the 25th anniversary of our independence. The congress, whose keynotes were truth, continuity, maturity, and peace, was an occasion for us to take stock of our 25 years of independence in all fields: political, economic, financial, and social fields as well as at the level of our relations with the international community. During the ensuing major news conference, I was asked to elaborate on the themes examined before the supreme body of our party. So it does not seem necessary to me to repeat the statements which were made only a few days ago. Dear countrymen, you will excuse me for my brief address tonight despite the deep joy I feel any time I speak to you openly.

Yes, it was a congress of truth, because in this big and beautiful glass house of Ivory Coast, nothing was concealed. We made it a duty to humbly point out our weaknessess, our errors, and our mistakes. We tried to embark on a vast financial reorganization exercise, reducing state expenditures, making drastic cuts in the budgets of companies with deficits. In carrying out the tasks assigned to them, civil servants will henceforth display more rigor.

Yes, it was a congress of continuity. In the political field, you have just given the most glaring proof. As a matter of fact, the country has just gone through elections with the greatest calm and serenity. The Ivorian people have freely elected the can-

didates of their choice, without the party having previously nominated them. What a good example of democracy. Ivorian democracy is not an empty phrase. In entrusting me with a sixth 5-year mandate, you have just demonstrated your wish — why not say it: Your will is to see me continue ruling the country. With the help of God, I will accept as a sacred duty to live up to the legitimate expectations of the country.

As I just told you, the elections were held in a peaceful atmosphere. The impressive number of candidates in all of the recently held elections shows the will of our cadres — all of our cadres — to participate now in the running of public affairs. This is most gratifying and most fortunate. Ivorians have become fully aware of their duties toward their country, a country where it is pleasant to live, a country of peace!

As I have said on many occasions, and I will repeat it again obstinately like someone shouting in the desert with the faith in being heard some day: Ivory Coast is not the exclusive property of any class, any clan, any ethnic group, and it is reserved neither to the state, nor to the representatives of the state, nor to the administration, nor to me. It is made up of each of us and each of us is responsible for a portion of its future. Let us all therefore set to work courageously, in unity and discipline. Let us count first of all on ourselves to lead our country out of this grave world crisis which has hit us hard. We [illegible] getting over the tide; we have caught sight of the shore, but it is still far away. So let us all use our full strength to row forward the Ivorian canoe to reach the shore; and the sooner the better.

Our country has adopted a liberal economic system and will stick to it. This system is within the framework of a one-party regime, within the framework of a regime of peace and freedom. The congress has just authorized the government to establish diplomatic relations with all countries that ask for it and that commit themselves to not interfere in our internal affairs, to religiously respect our regime of peace and freedom as we respect theirs.

I said that we have performed well and must not hide it. Of course, I just told you that I am not going to expatiate upon what we examined at the last congress. But Ivory Coast's production in all agricultural sectors has doubled, tripled, and quadrupled. We do not face famine.

I told you that I would be brief. But I cannot leave you without fulfilling the promise I made. I said that on the occasion of our national day — on the occasion of our 25 years of independence, and in remembrance of the second trip made by His Holiness Pope John Paul II — what a great honor — we would free most of our prisoners: common prisoners, because there are no political detainees in the Ivory Coast. The keeper of the seal is charged to immediately grant amnesty to the prisoners. Excluded from the measure are all persons who failed to respect what is dear to every Ivorian — the right to live, the first right of man. But in our Ivory Coast of great pardon, we will try to reduce their penalties pending the day when they will be given a fresh chance in their life. I would like to emphasize that this amnesty is not a mark of weakness. On the contrary, I think that a strong and serene society believes in a change for the better of its members who stray, a change in which they regret their mistakes, assess the wrong which their deviation has caused to themselves, to their families, and to the nation. I, however, assure the honest citizens that prior to the release of these detainees, we have equipped the police with the appropriate means. We count on the minister of internal security — a cool-headed but determined and responsible official — and on our brave policemen, whom there is no need to praise any longer, to discourage any possible recidivists.

Dear compatriots, Ivory Coast has a regime of freedom. As I told you, we must leave no stone unturned to preserve this peaceful atmosphere which has enabled us to make progress at all levels. It is therefore important that each of us, in his own sphere of activities, should do his utmost to deserve the trust of the nation. I am addressing our elected officials in particular. I know and I hope they will fulfill the pledges they made during the election campaign. I hope wholeheartedly that each of us, in our respective sectors, will give of his best, working even harder and even better to prepare a better harvest for the future of Ivory Coast. Dear compatriots, I call on all, on our valiant people and all their elected representatives to always hold consultations to enable our beautiful country to pursue its irresistible march toward progress. We will do this in brotherhood and unity in the supreme interest of this Ivory Coast that we all want to make even more beautiful, more peaceful, more prosperous, and more fraternal. Long live Ivory Coast!

Head of State Receives Gabonese Minister

AB051802 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The head of state this morning received in an audience at his Cocody residence the Gabonese minister of commerce and consumption, Mr Nzouba-Ndama, who delivered a message from President Omar Bongo to President Houphouet-Boigny. At the end of the audience, the Gabonese minister expressed satisfaction over the good relations between Gabon and Ivory Coast. He told Eugene Koffi, our reporter, about these good relations:

[Begin Nzouba-Ndama recording] The good relations between Gabon and Ivory Coast reflect the intimate relations between Presidents Houphouet-Boigny and Omar Bongo. Right now, our continent is experiencing difficult times due to an economic crisis which is not always of its making. Our economies are so fragile that they are shaken by the slightest wind. There is also the South African issue, a country in which our brothers are oppressed and suffer from the most shameful dictatorship of all times. There are other problems that one would like to associate Africans with, whereas they themselves could solve them without our help. So, looking back on all these facts, we could be tempted to say that the situation is catastrophic and that we should lock ourselves within our own small territorial boundries in order to solve our own problems.

This is not the right attitude. I think that with the kind of vision President Houphouet-Boigny has, a vision shared by President Omar Bongo, Africa has the potential to enable it to shake its burden, provided that we are willing to overcome our difficulties. [end recording]

President Leaves for Paris Summit 9 December
AB091400 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] If there is a man who has always attended the various France-Africa summits, it is of course the head of state, Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who left this morning for Paris to attend together with his peers the France-Africa meeting scheduled to start in the French capital Wednesday, the day after tomorrow.

LIBERIA

Doe Urges Citizens to Change Attitudes, Perceptions
AB062201 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, today called on the Liberian people to show a fundamental change in their attitudes and perceptions regarding factors that will contribute to our development. Quoting a parable, Dr Doe said, a wise man changes. He said he believes that as circumstances of the past may have dictated certain actions by various governments throughout Liberia's history, we must nevertheless be bold and courageous to make decisions that are in the best interest of Liberia and its people in accordance with the changing times.

The Liberian leader was speaking at the palace of the Executive Mansion today in response towards a statement of loyalty, support, and devotion to his leadership from the Interim National Assembly which also condemned the action of the late former Commanding General Thomas D. Quiwomkpa and his collaborators. Dr Doe said those changes must accompany current thoughts on the short-term economic measures taken by the government to relieve pressures on the public sector and contribute to the recovery of the national economy. He, however, said while these measures will help this process, our people must understand that reducing salaries and cutting back on the workforce in government will not automatically solve the nation's economic problems. The Liberian leader pointed out that these steps must be accompanied by a fundamental change in the attitudes and perceptions of our people regarding development. He said government will in the future announce other economic measures aimed at contributing to the recovery as well as stimulating the long-term growth and development of the economy.

Head of state Doe later called on his compatriots to rally and brace ourselves for the sail towards the second republic, rekindling in our hearts those ideals that sparked the [word indistinct] of Liberia 138 years ago to become a beacon of hope for people everywhere struggling to be free. Dr Doe once again stressed the need for unity among the Liberian people, and said we cannot over-emphasize the importance of unity and reconciliation, its beneficial results in the life of any nation. [Sentence as heard]

Defense Ministry Denies Curfew Extension Rumors
AB090748 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense has denied rumors circulating around Monrovia that the curfew has been extended. According to a Defese Ministry announcement quoted by Liberian Broadcasting System radio yesterday, the curfew remains from 1000 pm to 0600 am. The ministry warned that any soldier or any paramilitary personnel found harassing citizens or foreign residents will be dealt with drastically. It said soldiers not assigned should leave the streets without delay. The Defense Ministry announcement therefore called on business people, citizens, and foreigners to go about their normal business transactions.

Arson Suspected in Burning of Ex-Minister's Home
AB091116 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Monrovia, Dec 9 (AFP) — Liberia's Defense Ministry has described as "false and misleading" the rumors which circulated in Monrovia Sunday that the curfew had been extended and that "strange things were happening."

Meanwhile, the house of Former Minister J. Rudolph Grimes, who was among many prominent Liberians arrested after the coup attempt, was burned down over the weekend. Fire Captain Jessie Doapa said there appeared to have been "foul play."

The authorities have not admitted the arrest of Mr. Grimes or said how he was involved in the abortive coup led by former Armed Forces head General Thomas Quiwonkpa.

MALI

Libyan News Agency Reports Joint Communique
LD081620 Tripoli JANA in English 1407 GMT 8 Dec 85

["Text" of the Libyan-Malian joint communique issued 7 December on the 5-7 December visit to the Republic of Mali by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi]

[Text] Bamako, Rabi al-Awal Dec 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A Libyan-Malian joint communique was issued yesterday in Tripoli and Bamako following the visit of the leader of the revolution to the Republic of Mali. Text follows:

At the invitation of General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, the leader of the revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi paid an official and amicable visit to the Republic of Mali from 5th to 7th December 1985.

The leader of the revolution and the delegation accompanying him were given a public, official and fraternal warm welcome by President Moussa Traore and senior officials of the Malian party and government as well as by the masses of the Democratic Union of Malian People Party expressing the depth of the existing strong fraternity and solidarity between the two brotherly peoples.

President Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, informed Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi leader of the great 1st September Revolution, of the colossal achievements realised, in all fields, by the people of Mali. The leader of the Great al-Fatih lauded these achievements.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, informed Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, of the colossal achievements realised by the Libyan Arab people since the outbreak of the Great al-Fatih Revolution. He also briefed the Malian president of the popular experiment which enabled the Libyan Arab people to possess power, wealth and arms. Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, expressed his great admiration of the colossal achievements realised in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi visited during his stay in Mali, the Islamic Cultural Centre in Bamako which was realised with the assistance of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Closed bilateral talks took place between Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and General Moussa Traore in an atmosphere of fraternity, amicability, frankness and mutual understanding.

Also, official talks were held in which Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Malian president, the Libyan Arab delegation accompanying the leader and the Malian side took part. During these talks, viewpoints were exchanged on all matters of cooperation between the two countries and African and international issues.

Regarding bilateral relations, the two sides expressed their satisfaction towards the excellent and strong relations linking the Libyan Arab and Malian peoples founded on common values and fraternal solidarity.

The two sides studied thoroughly matters related to cooperation, in various fields, between the two countries. They expressed their commitment to endeavouring to advance, develop and strengthen cooperation especially through the supreme Libyan-Malian mixed commission of cooperation which held its second session during this visit.

The Malian side expressed, to the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, its thanks and gratitude for the continuous valuable assistance to the Malian people especially the participation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the realisation of important social and economic projets. In this respect the two sides agreed on ways and means to consolidate the realised projects.

The two sides reaffirmed their total solidarity, stand and support to each other against any foreign meddling or provocations directed against any party.

While reviewing the situation in the region, the two sides reaffirmed their adherence to the political delcaration of the conference of the Sahara countries held in 1980 in Bamako for the establishment and consolidation of peaceful friendly relations amongst all countries.

In this respect, the two sides agreed to hold consultations with the other member countries of the organisation and endeavour to revitalise it.

The Malian side expressed its satisfaction towards the readiness of the Libyan Arab side to host the meeting of this organisation.

The two sides expressed, when they discussed the difficult economic conditions in Africa, their deep interest in countering the deterioration of the the Third World economies in general, African economies in particular, which suffered greatly as a result of international economy, drought and the existing system of international economic relations.

The two sides lauded the encouraging results of the 21st OAU conference of African heads of state and government which focussed on the economic problems in Africa. They pledged their adherence to the execution and following up the important decisions issued by that conference.

In this respect, the two sides lauded the decision calling on the General Assembly to hold an extraordinary session to study the economic situation in Africa. They pledged themselves to endeavour for the success of this session and expressed their support to the efforts aimed at holding an international conference on African foreign debts which the two parties regard as an important step towards finding a solution to the problems of development in the African Continent.

The two sides expressed their belief that any fruitful mutual cooperation between industrial and Third World countries for the development of all countries can be achieved through a fair and just new international economic order.

They reasserted the need to encourage fruitful and effective cooperation amongst African countries through partnership system in investment and the execution of economic projects free from exploitation and monopoly.

Reviewing the situation in the African Continent, the two sides expressed their great concern over the intervention of imperialist, colonial and racist forces in the African countries and their increasing hostile activities and plots against the African people.

The two sides condemned these interventions aimed at the return of military domination and the political and economic control over the resources of the African peoples threatening their security and territorial integrity.

As far as the situation in South Africa is concerned, the two parties expressed their total solidarity and support to the oppressed people of South Africa and its liberation movements in their legitimate struggle against the racist regime to establish a just and democratic society in South Africa. They condemned the setting up of a puppet government backed by Pretoria regime in Windhoek. Also they condemned the South African racist regime's malicious tactics aimed at delaying granting independence to the people of Namibia sprearheaded by its sole legitimate representative: SWAPO, the two sides called for the implementation of the Security Council Resolution No. 435.

The two parties condemn the evil alliance between the racist regime in South Africa and the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine as well as the existing cooperation between them in the field of developing military nuclear capability threatening the peace and security of the African Continent and the Arab region. The two parties reiterated their total commitment to the principles of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations.

Regarding the Western Sahara, the two parties expressed their hope in finding a just and lasting solution to the problem in accordance with the decisions of the OAU and the United Nations on holding a referendum in the Western Sahara.

As far as the situation in Chad is concerned, the two parties support the efforts being exerted by the OAU to find an African solution to this African dispute.

The two sides expressed the belief in the need to deal with African problems within an African framework and by Africans themselves without foreign interference.

While reviewing the situation in the Arab region, the two sides expressed their concern towards the danger of tension and its serious effects on the freedom of the peoples of the region and international peace and security. The two sides condemn the recent Zionist aggression against the Republic of Tunisia and consider this barbaric and unacceptable act a gross violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

The two sides condemned the acts of aggression and collective massacres to which the Palestinian Arab people is being subjected to with the aim to eliminate its existence. They declared that peace cannot be achieved without the total Zionist withdrawal from all Arab occupied lands.

The two sides reaffirmed their total support to the Palestinian people, spearheaded by the Palestine Liberation Organisation as its sole legitimate representative, in its heroic struggle for the restoration of its national rights including the right to establish its own independent state in occupied Palestine.

The two sides expressed their support to the Lebanese people in confronting Zionist occupation for the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist occupying forces from all parts of the Lebanese territory. The two sides hailed the sacrifices being made by the Lebanese people to foil the Zionist schemes aimed at undermining the Lebanese national unity.

Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war, the two sides. being aware of the danger resulting from this continuing conflict on the Islamic nation, urge the two brotherly countries to put an end to this war and employ their resources for the real and sole struggle to counter Zionism.

As far as the Arab-African cooperation is concerned, the two sides noticed that this cooperation did not reach the required level. They expressed their desire to foster the foundations of fruitful solidarity and cooperation for the prosperity of the Arab-African peoples. In this respect, the Libyan Arab side expressed its readiness to host the ministerial conference which will represent the point of departure for the Arab-African cooperation.

Considering the escalating tension in the world, the two parties reaffirmed their total commitment to the Non-Aligned Movement which represents an important means in helping the peace and justice loving countries to consolidate their national independence. For the Movement contributes positively to the maintenance of international peace and security as well as the establishment of fairer new international economic order.

The two parties lauded the results achieved during this official and amicable visit which reasserted the firm determination of the two countries to develop and consolidate the existing fruitful cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah and the Republic of Mali.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution expressed his great pleasure and sincere thanks to General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of the Malian People Party and president of the Republic of Mali for the fraternal and warm welcome and African hospitality afforded to him and the delegation in his company, during their stay in Mali, by the Malian people and their leaders.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi extended an invitation to his excellency General Moussa Traore to pay an official visit to the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed afterwards.

Bamako Radio Comments on Mali-Libya Relations

AB051330 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Libya and Mali have maintained diplomatic relations since Mali achieved its independence in 1960. The first Malian ambassador to Tripoli was appointed in 1979. The relations between the two countries are based on Islamic bonds and South-South cooperation. Please recall Libya's foreign policy, Djibril Boj:

[Begin Boj recording] In fact, Libya's foreign policy is based on the third universal theory advocated by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The official foundations of the third universal theory on the international level are: positive neutralism, nonalignment policy, and peaceful coexistence. Concerning the new concept of positive neutralism, Libya says it is neutral but at the same time its neutralism is positive because it is not a spectator which indifferently watches how the two major blocs decide on the future of the world. Rather, the positive attitude lies in the constant commitment to build a neutral international society, that is a bloc which will be at the same time the first and last comprising nations freed from all forms of foreign domination.

At the national level, one of Al-Qadhdhafi's dearest objectives is the unity of the Arab world, which explains his repeated moves toward unity and fraternity with the states of the Arab world. Between Libya and West African countries, it seems that the desire to strengthen solidarity within the Islamic Ummah prevails. However, between Mali and Libya for example, apart from

the spiritual links which were concretely manifested by the recent establishment of an important Islamic institute in Mali, fruitful relations of economic cooperation exist between the two countries and it is within this framework that the Libyan-Malian Bank has been established in Bamako. We can also mention various other activities throughout the territory, and finally, in the social and cultural fields, the television station offered to Mali and which has been working for more than 2 years.

Libya has also made a significant gesture: It has donated $1 million to the self-sufficiency in food fund on the occasion of the second ordinary congress of the National Union of Malian People. This Islamic solidarity and fraternity move is a positive example of South-South cooperation which is also another important aspect of the foreign policy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. [end recording]

Minister Receives Diouf Message for Traore
AB032024 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon, Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau and minister of state for industrial development and tourism, received on behalf of the head of state Babacar Kebe, chairman of the UN Senegalese Association, who brought a friendship and fraternity message from President Abdou Diouf to President Moussa Traore. The strengthening of bilateral and fraternal relations between Mali and Senegal, the friendship bonds between the two peoples, the recent visit to southern Africa by President Abdou Diouf in his capacity as OAU chairman, and the need to intensify the struggle against apartheid were the main issues discussed during the audience.

Financial Agreement Signed With Saudi Arabia
AB051430 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Today at the Hotel de l'Amitie, Mali and Saudi Arabia signed a financial agreement involving the sum of 723 million CFA francs to be used in financing engineering services to be incurred during the construction of a second bridge in Bamako. The agreement was signed for Saudi Arabia by the deputy director general of the Saudi Development fund, Dr Saleh al-Humaydan, and for Mali by the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye.

PRC Delegation Calls on Youth Union Officials
AB032153 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Sekou Minandiou Traore, the secretary for external relations of the Central Executive Bureau, today received in audience a delegation of the Chinese Communist Youth League in the presence of Amadou Daouda Diallo, general secretary of the National Youth Union of Mali [UNJM]. The delegation, which arrived in Bamako yesterday, is led by Li (Huangshao). During the audience, Li (Huangshao) conveyed the warm greetings of friendship of Chinese youths to the Malian people who, under the leadership of President Moussa Traore, are striving to build a prosperous society. The Malian people's fight against the drought is that of the Chinese people, Mr Li (Huangshao) said. On his part, Mr Traore commended China for its efficient cooperation in the development of our economy, a cooperation which contributes to the development and the strengthening of peace.

Earlier, the Chinese delegation paid courtesy calls on Amadou Daouda Diallo, UNJM general secretary, and on the principal private secretary to the minister of sports, arts, and culture. The delegation leaves Bamako this afternoon for Sikasso in the Third Region.

NIGER

Kountche Leaves for Milan, Paris Meetings
AB091256 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, left Niamey this morning for Milan, Italy where he will preside over the sixth conference of the member-countries of the Sahel Club. The head of state will later go to Paris to take part in the 12th conference of heads of state of France and Africa.

In Milan, President Seyni Kountche — who is the current chairman of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel — will inform the Sahel Club about the situation now prevailing in our states. The head of state who, in Geneva, called for a Marshall Plan for the Sahel, will certainly insist on the fact that we Sahelians must develop the resources in the subregion in order to achieve our self-sufficiency in food and thereby make it possible for us to do without food aid.

NIGERIA

7,000 Nigerians Received Technical Education in USSR
AB052054 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] More than 7,000 Nigerians have so far acquired technical education in the Soviet Union under the Nigerian-Soviet friendship and cultural program. Since the inception of the association in 1967, 300 scholarships are offered annually to Nigerians. These facts were disclosed when members of the Cross River State branch of the association paid a courtesy call on the governor. The commissioner for information, Dr Ogah, who stood in for the governor, expressed the hope that with the establishment of the state branch, more of the indigenes would benefit from the program.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Leaves for France-Africa Summit

AB091402 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] President Abdou Diouf left Dakar this morning for Paris. The head of state is scheduled to participate in the France-Africa summit which opens on Thursday [as heard] in the French capital.

TOGO

Two Explosions Reported in Lome; 1 Person Dies

AB050635 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Two explosions took place last night in the city of Lome causing the death of one person and seriously wounding two others. The first explosion took place at 1940 in a public place not far from the railroad station and did not cause any casualties or material damages. The second explosion took place at 1945 at Tokoin at the railroad junction of the Anecho, Kpalime, and Blita lines. One person died and two were seriously wounded.

Eyadema Visits Victims

AB052246 Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The president and founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, returned to Lome late this morning [from Pya]. Soon after he disembarked from the plane, he went directly to the Lome-Tokoin University Teaching Hospital to visit those injured in the explosion that occurred last night in Lome at the junction of the Kpalime, Anecho, and Blita railroad lines. At the Tokoin Teaching Hospital, the head of state observed that there was only one person who was seriously injured. The second person, who suffered shock in the explosion, was held for observation. He was able to converse with the head of state who, very moved, gave financial assistance aimed at meeting the emergency needs of these persons until their relatives are notified.

Revelations About Wave of Bombings To Be Made Soon

AB091356 Paris AFP in English 1324 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Lome, Dec 9 (AFP) — Revelations about the wave of bombings here since August will be made "very soon" at the trial of an alleged bomber and his three accomplices, Togolese head of state Gnassingbe Eyadema said here.

Two people died in the latest explosion last week in the (?city's) Tokoin district, near a railway line (?another was injured).

Speaking to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE on Sunday, General Eyadema dismissed as "ridiculous" allegations in the Ghanaian press that "members of the Eyadema entourage" had been implicated in the explosions. But he took care to stress Togo's desire for "peace and stability" with Ghana, adding that Togo had been largely instrumental in the signing of security accord with its West African neighbours.

Relations between the two countries have lately been strained, with Togo accusing Ghana of being behind the explosions in August and September, and Ghana riposting that it would no longer tolerate such "baseless allegations".

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Atsu-Koffi Amega said the first explosions had been caused by industrial dynamite, whereas last Wednesday's blast — the first to cause casualties — was caused by military dynamite of French origin. Asked about the Togolese opposition in exile in Paris, he said: "It is not they who pose the problem." The foreign minister added that Togo had begun an inquiry into [words indistinct] 13 Ghanaian nationals were being detained in Togolese prisons following a border incident.

Lome Residents Demonstrate Support for Eyadema

AB091124 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] The people of Lome came out early this morning to demonstrate their support for General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the republic, for his work in the service of peace, unity, and solidarity undertaken for almost 20 years now. The march of support, which started at the Treasury building at Tokoin, lasted 2 and 1/2 hours during which the demonstrators scoured Atapkame Road and the Amoutive, Fraternite, Be, Mission, and Commerce Streets, the Avenue de la Liberation, the Chemin de Fer Street, and the race course before returning to the Tokoin treasury outbuilding, its starting point. The organizers of the march called on the people to remain vigilant in order to unmask terrorists.

ANGOLA

Further on Proceedings of MPLA-Labor Party Congress

SWAPO's Nujoma Message

MB061256 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0918 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Message read by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma to the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party in Luanda on 4 December — live in English with superimposed Portuguese translation; processed from Portuguese]

[Text] Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, comrade delegates, honored guests, comrades, and friends: It is indeed a great honor for me to have this opportunity to extend heartfelt greetings and fraternal salutations to this grand assembly of leaders and militants of the MPLA-Labor Party on behalf of SWAPO and the militant Namibian fighters. [applause]

We have a special greeting for Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, leader of the MPLA-Labor Party, which is engaged in an heroic and difficult struggle to defeat the sustained aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola being carried out by South Africa, U.S. imperialism, and the UNITA puppets. We also salute the courageous Angolan workers and peasants and the heroic FAPLA commanders, as well as all Angolan patriots who have fiercely defended and constructed a socialist society in their beloved motherland. [applause]

Comrade President, the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party is truly a historic occasion in many respects. Firstly, the holding of this congress occurs 1 month after the Angolan people's celebration of the 10th anniversary of their hard-won and heroically-defended independence. Angola's independence, born here in Luanda after a long and bitter struggle waged by the MPLA, has undoubtedly changed the correlation of forces in our region in favor of the national liberation struggles which are being waged in Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of SWAPO and the ANC. Angola has been on our side even in the most difficult moments of its independence. The unbreakable Angolan solidarity with our movement has added another dimension to our ties of friendship.

Secondly, the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party is an historic event which will give the MPLA leadership and cadres the rare opportunity to assess the efficiency of the party since the holding of the first congress and the extraordinary congress. In this connection, the delegates will no doubt verify the capability, firmness, and triumph that the Angolan revolution has achieved under such difficult circumstances. In other words, today the MPLA leadership and militants will recall the glorious rising of the FAPLA forces, the heroic path traveled by your party toward its accession to state power, and the defense and consolidation of your revolutionary victories. One of the most distinguished characteristics of your party's history is its unwavering fidelity to the interests and aspirations of the Angolan people. But its most outstanding victory, its most important victory was its capacity to resist the cruel military, economic, and political destabilization unleashed by racist South Africa and imperialism.

Since its independence, Angola has not enjoyed a moment of peace. In its sinister and repressive campaign to weaken the revolutionary Angolan state, the racists and their imperialists backers could not believe that the MPLA Labor Party and the Angolan people could have so many friends all over the world and that they could safely convene here today and witness the decisions made at this second congress of your great party. Despite the immense damages to the Angolan economy by the continued racist aggression, the Angolan workers, peasants, and leaders continue to produce consumer goods and firmly continue to lay a solid foundation for an increase in productivity despite the many difficulties they face.

The high level of work discipline that exists and is evident in the different working places in Angola will allow this country to benefit from its vast economic resources. This work discipline began to appear because those who had been forced to work under Portuguese colonialism for centuries regained the human dignity of their work in the Angolan revolutionary state.

Furthermore, the Angolan revolution has opened schools to the children of workers and peasants who could not attend school during the 500 years of Portuguese colonialism. The expansion of the people's education, ensuring the enlightenment of the masses, is an important prerequisite for the future economic successes of Angola.

Comrade President and distinguished guests, SWAPO witnesses your victories with happiness and all Namibian patriots want to thank you for the support of the fraternal Angolan people. We will be following the congress proceedings with deep interest and a spirit of comradeship. The report presented by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos clearly points out the great tasks that await the delegates. We have no doubt that these tasks will demand much work from the Angolan party and people. We are confident, however, of the MPLA's fidelity and commitment to the revolutionary principles pointed out to you by the late comrade, President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, the founder of the Angolan revolution. Those principles will help in your struggle to achieve the noble objectives in the interests of the Angolan masses.

We know that Angola upholds the principle of supporting the peoples that are struggling for national liberation in general and supports Namibia in particular. We are confident that the MPLA-Labor Party and the state will encourage the Angolan people to support us while we continue our just struggle for the immediate and genuine independence of Namibia. [applause]

The priceless responsibility that Angola bears in the name of the international community in connection with the liberation struggles in South Africa and Namibia will forever remain alive in the memory of the progressive and peace-loving forces long after the war is over. Comrade President, in light of all this, we wish you dear comrade, from the bottom of our hearts, the best successes for your congress. With profound feelings of comradeship and brotherhood, I would like to say from this rostrum of your

congress: Long live your congress! Long live the MPLA-Labor Party! Long live the Angolan revolution! Long live the friendship between the Angolan and Namibian peoples! Long live Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos! From Cabinda to Cunene! [Crowd shouts: "One nation"]. The struggle! [Crowd shouts: "Continues!"]. Victory! [Crowd shouts: "is certain"]. Many thanks, comrades. [applause]

South African Communist Party

MB080838 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Message read by Joe Slovo, member of the Political Bureau of the South African Communist Party, to the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress in Luanda on 6 December — live; in English with superimposed translation into Portuguese; processed from Portuguese]

[Text] Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, comrade members of the presidium, comrade delegates: The South African Communist Party [SACP] warmly greets the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, the delegates present here, and through them all of the Angolan people [words indistinct] fighters of liberty [words indistinct] the true patriots of the country. [Words indistinct] Robben Island [words indistinct] are (?languishing) for over 20 years.

Your congress [words indistinct]. Our country's organized working class, the fighting youth, and the militant women, regard your congress as one of a gathering of comrades in arms to safeguard the independence and sovereignty that is threatened by the common enemy. [applause]

Comrades, our country today stands at the dawn of [words indistinct] change. We would also like to say that we cannot underestimate the Angolan people's sacrifice and internationalism. At your 1977 congress, Comrade Neto outlined in detail the terrible actions carried out by colonialism and the frantic efforts of reactionary forces to destroy you at the very moment of your birth when you had so little on which to build your future. Yet, comrades, you gave comradely shelter to the fighters of liberty. You did this with the clear understanding that you were risking further subversion and aggression against your young republic. Against these odds, you have continued along this path for every moment of the 10 years since you came to power. That, dear comrades, is proletarian internationalism of the first order and for this I very humbly thank you. [applause]

There is yet another special reason why your congress is a special event. It is because you belong to a small group of African revolutionaries who are working to create conditions for the eventual construction of a socialist way of life. You chose to fight for this objective at the first congress, at which your party was founded. There was no simple formula that you could apply from the archives of Marxist learning. There was no ready answer in any communist work for you to apply mechanically. The problems of the transition period under conditions such as yours are, as you are aware, full of enormous complexities. In your courageous efforts to move toward a socialist path, you are contributing to the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrades, we say this is a courageous effort because your orientation toward socialism is one of the largest thorns in the side of world reaction and its local gendarme, racist South Africa. These forces of reaction have learned to live with a form of independence that merely gives them a new flag and new national anthem and changes the color of those who occupy high offices, but which keeps the masses oppressed under the shackles of capitalism and neocolonial exploitation. They have learned to live with that kind of independence. However, because Angola did not choose that path, Angola has had hardly a day of peace since its hard-won victory 10 years ago.

As President dos Santos has pointed out, mercenaries are hired, collaborators are corrupted, bandit armies are created and maintained though the supply of necessary weapons, South Africa's racist army attacks and occupies territory, the economy is sabotaged, transport and communications are disrupted, and in the end, they have the cruel impertinence to say: You see, socialism does not work! Comrades, the main point of your Central Committee report to the congress is your irreversible devotion to your chosen path without, however, underestimating the existing obstacles and complexities. It is not by chance that the report begins with the consolidation and strengthening of you vanguard party as the guide and leader of revolutionary transformation. In giving such an emphasis, you are reiterating the basic and universal Marxist truth that without such a Leninist party there can be no advance toward a socialist future.

Listening to you, Comrade dos Santos, we are left with no doubt that your party and the people you lead will ultimately succeed. We also know that the speed with which you will succeed is very much linked to the spirit with which we, the people of South Africa, will reach our own goals.

The ANC delegate, who has already spoken, has referred to the many actions currently being carried out by the oppressed South African people. In general, comrades, it is clear that this latest unrest which can be dated from August 1984, is not a passing phenomenon. It undoubtedly contains promises of some truly basic transformations. The interrelated economic and political crisis of South Africa's ruling class is not diminishing. On the contrary, it grows more acute every day. Comrades, the factors needed for a revolutionary leap forward are beginning to coalesce in South Africa.

Firstly, the ruling class has virtually conceded that it can no longer rule in the old way. The divisions within the power bloc are deepening as racist politicians and white businessmen are desperately searching for ways to share power without relinquishing control.

Secondly, the people are no longer prepared to be ruled in the old way. By their actions, they have already rendered most of the urban areas of the administration ungovernable and the so-called tricameral parliament has become inoperative. What is more, growing numbers of our workers and youth are showing readiness to sacrifice even their lives in the struggle for people's power.

Thirdly, the ANC and the liberation front which it heads is regarded by everyone as the vanguard that occupies first place in the struggle of the crushing majority of the oppressed masses.

[applause] However, comrades, the present time that appears promising in view of the prevailing situation, is also a time of danger, a time that demands the utmost vigilance. One sinister tactic being used by a section of our ruling class is to say that there can be no solution that does not include the ANC. This section underlines that the ANC is merely one of a number of organizations. In addition, we are called upon to recognize that the so-called traditional tribal leaders, who are all in the pay of Pretoria, have some kind of claim to represent their ethnic constituencies. Comrades, the struggle in South Africa, at all levels, legally and illegally, is being carried out and can only be won under the umbrella of the ANC. [prolonged applause followed by ovation]

That is why, Comrade President, we welcome your undeviating insistence, whenever you are called upon to speak on the issue, that the struggle of the South Africa people is indeed led by the ANC as head of the entire liberation front. [applause]

Comrades, the kind of ANC that Botha has offered to talk to is not the ANC as we know it. In order to defeat the class aims of our black working people, Botha and his U.S. allies would like the ANC to abandon its policies of revolutionary nationalism, to give up the armed struggle and, above all, to break its alliance with the South African Communist Party, which President Tambo has described as one of the two fundamental pillars of the liberation front.

They would also like to separate the ANC from its warm fraternal relationship with the socialist community, particularly with the USSR, a relationship which has been forged over many decades of unstinting and unconditional assistance to our struggling people. We believe, comrades, that those who dream of disrupting the unbreakable alliance between the ANC and the South African Communist Party and those who want us to move away from our true friends, will strike a rock. [applause]

Comrade president, comrades, I believe that we are all beginning to sense that the prospects of breaking the back of South Africa's tyranny is no longer the distant dream that it once was.

It is beginning to loom on the horizon and your successes, along your chosen path, your victory over Botha's bandits, your punishment of the racist battalions that invade your land, are all part of a common, indivisible struggle against the common enemy.

That is why, comrades, for us, the importance of your second congress goes beyond, far beyond the borders of your land, and we wish you every success. [applause]

Long live the MPLA-Labor Party! [Crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live President Jose Eduardo dos Santos! [Crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live the people's power in South Africa! [Crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Down with racism! [Crowd shouts: "Down!"] Down with imperialism! [Crowd shouts: "Down!"] The struggle! [Crowd shouts: "Continues!"] The struggle! [Crowd shouts: "Continues!"] Victory! [Crowd shouts: "Is certain!"] Victory! [Crowd shouts: "Is certain!"] Victory! [Crowd shouts: "Is certain!"]. Thank you. [slogans in Portuguese] [applause]

ZANU-PF's Mawema Message

MB070956 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0918 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Message read by Nelson Mawema, member of the Political Bureau of the ZANU-PF Central Committee, to the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress in Luanda on 6 December — live, in English with passage by passage translation into Portuguese: processed from English]

[Excerpt] We note that the efforts of the people of Angola to improve thier situation have been and still are being hampered by the acts of banditry of the South African-sponsored UNITA bandits. The crimes they commit against the innocent and the peace-loving people of Angola after independence has been attained are, to say the least, horrifying. Did these people have to die after independence was attained by us? Anyone therefore sympathizing with UNITA is a criminal and a traitor to the Angolan people. [applause] These acts of UNITA should cause revulsion and a resolve in each one of us that every means possible should be used to wipe these bandits out. [applause] To this end, we in ZANU-PF call upon the international community to intensify its support to the MPLA-Labor Party, the government, and the peoplel of Angola to enhance the quick elimination of these criminals.

South Africa must at once stop interfering. The MPLA-Labor Party, guide to the people of Angola, has been exemplary both during the struggle for independence and in the consolidation of the national independence and sovereignty for which many patriots sacrificed thier lives. Guided by the socialist philosophy of the MPLA-Labor Party, the people of Angola heroically fought and defeated Portuguese imperialism. In doing so, the Angolans achieved victory not only against Portuguese colonialists in Angola alone but also against fascism in Portugal itself.

Together with the Mozambican comrades and those of Guinea-Bissau, they thus eliminated one of three membrs of the unholy alliance which included Rhodesia and South Africa. The victories thus scored against the Portuguese were a (?moral incentive) and great source of inspiration to our own struggle in which we also triumphed 5 years after Angola.

We also recall with gratitude that even with the problems and challenges that Angola had to face even on independence day, Angola gave full solidarity and assistance to our own fighters. For that we thank you. [applause] This is why, we in Zimbabwe have always said that your independence was not yours alone. It was also ours because it accelerated the pace toward our own independence. [applause]

Comrade President, my party is happy to note that since our independence, party to party relations have continued to foster and we were greatly honored that the MPLA-Labor Party was represented by a high-level delegation at the ZANU-PF Second Congress in 1984. Our solidarity and cooperation at government level has also been consolidated both bilaterally and through our common membership of the Frontline States, the SADCC, and other fora. Such cooperation, at this time, is of absolute necessity in view of the intensified imperialist offensive in alliance with apartheid South Africa against our independence and sover-

eignty in this region. South Africa now enjoys the full backing of the United States in its refusal to heed the international call to grant Namibia its independence as stipulated by the UN Security Council Resolution 435. The apartheid state has thus constantly carried out acts of aggression especially against Angola, and has given shelter to bandits who enjoy the backing of imperialist powers.

In the face of such challenges, our two parties, two governments and states have to have close ranks and forge our own progressive alliance in order to give (?more) impetus to those fighting to remove the remaining vestiges of colonialism in southern Africa. For as long as apartheid exists, people of South Africa and Namibia, the apartheid regime has continued to mercilessly murder defenseless and innocent civilians fighting for their inalienable rights to freedom, justice, and equality. This is why we call all the progressive forces of the world to join us and intensify their support to the liberation movements which provide the only hope for the emancipation of Namibia and South Africa.

In conclusion, may I reiterate my party's and governemnt's most best wishes to the MPLA-Labor Party on this occasion. We have always followed the progress made by the people of Angola under the vanguard leadership of the MPLA with great admiration and interest. We regard Angola as the anchor in the continuing struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racialism, and for national independence and socialism. [applause] Your success is our success. Together we struggle for justice and peace in our region and the world over.

The struggle! [words in Portuguese] [Crowd shouts: "Continues!"] Victory! [word in Portuguese] [Crowd shouts: "Is certain!"] Thank you. [applause]

Hungary's Hamori Reads Message

MB051735 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1045 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Message read by Csaba Hamori, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League Central Committee, to the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress in Luanda on 4 December — live; in Hungarian followed by passage-to-passage translation into Portuguese; processed from Portuguese]

[Text] Dear members of the congress, dear Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and dear comrades: On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee, I would like to greet the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress and everyone who is participating in it. It is a joy and an honor for us to be able to attend this major event in the life of the Angolan (?nation) and people, and to be able to celebrate the 10th anniversary of Angola's independence with you, comrades. [applause]

Kindly allow me to convey warm greetings and best wishes of comradeship from the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Communists, and our Socialist-building people to all members of the MPLA-Labor Party. [applause]

Dear comrades, [words indistinct] for independence and the elimination of the Portuguese colonial system. Cooperation between our countries and people has continued to increase, particularly in the last 10 years. In this respect, I must stress the important role played by cooperation between the MSZMP and the MPLA-Labor Party, as well as high-level party and state meetings, such as the visit of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Hungary in 1981 and the visit of Comrade Pal Losonczi to Angola in September of this year.

Our people are observing your struggle with special attention and sympathy [words indistinct]. Your successes during these 10 years have already achieved historic significance. Through hard struggle, you got rid of colonial domination and established your democratic republic, in which the people had power. We are aware of and greatly admire the role that you Angolan comrades are playing in the ranks of the world progressive forces which support the struggle of all peoples fighting colonialism. We are also aware of your efforts to implement the progressive and anti-imperialist objectives of the Nonaligned Movement.

Your successes were achieved under difficult circumstances, including constant threats and subversive activities carried out by the internal enemies. International imperialism and its lackeys do not want to accept the fact that the Angolan people [words indistinct] their destiny and future.

However, we are sure that your people, under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, will defend the independence of their fatherland and will succeed in building a new society.

Dear comrades, the working people of Hungary have experienced 40 years of difficulties, but also of successes in building a new society. The USSR liberated our fatherland from fascist domination, thus permitting us to [words indistinct] a developed industry and a modern agriculture in a country where the working masses had only had misery and [word indistinct] for centuries. [Words indistinct] socially firm, under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party, the working masses followed the policy of the party. The fundamental characteristic of [words indistinct] the building of socialism and the national unity of the people as a whole.

We work with all those who accept our common objectives, without concern for their religious beliefs [words indistinct]. It was in this spirit that we held the 13th MSZMP Congress in March. At this congress, which was a real working congress [words indistinct] the most important objectives of the party and people were defined and the political line that the MSZMP has consistently followed for over 30 years was strengthened. We defined as priority tasks consolidating the modernization of the national economy and a clear improvement in the living conditions of the workers, as well as the continued strengthening of our society's socialist gains.

We believe that Hungary must effectively support the struggle of the world's progressive forces, that our people's unity remains firm, and that our country is characterized by order, creative work [words indistinct]. Our work gives us tremendous strength and does not allow us to become idle.

We benefit from the support of the community of socialist countries, the USSR, and CEMA. Our guarantee of peace is the Warsaw pact and all forces fighting for the socialist cause and world peace.

Dear comrades, the last few years have seen a growing number [words indistinct] in international life. The extremist circles of imperialism seek to step up the arms race and secure military supremacy. They believe that they will stop the progress of history with weapons. This caused the creation of fascist regimes, which were defeated by national and democratic revolutions. There were also a number of dictatorial regimes that were defeated here, on the African Continent, and those peoples then went on to follow a socialist path. We believe that the imperialists will not have this advantage, neither now nor in the future.

We will be able to safeguard peace in the world through our efforts and cooperation. We trust that the recent Soviet-American summit in Geneva will strengthen the foundations for the struggle to preserve peace, and to reduce the threat of (?a nuclear conflict).

Over the last 10 years there have been transcendent changes here in southern Africa. Progressive countries came on the scene, and they chose to struggle for national liberation and social progress. The Hungarian people support the just struggle of the African peoples for a better future. We are united with the struggle of the ANC for the elimination of the apartheid system, and with the Namibian people who, guided by SWAPO, are struggling for their liberation. [applause]

We support the progressive countries of southern Africa in their struggle against external threat and aggression, and we condemn the maneuvers [words indistinct] which receive the external support of the counterrevolutionary forces. In their struggle for progress, the peoples of Africa can rely on the support of the socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world.

Dear members of the congress, dear Comrade President, dear comrades, the MPLA-Labor Party and the MSZMP are linked by solidarity, the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and the common objective of building socialism.

Our countries, parties, and peoples stand together in the struggle to preserve peace and social progress.

The Hungarian people, faithfully following the principles of internationalism, will support and remain united with the Angolan people, with your noble [word indistinct] and your struggle.

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, I hope that the work of the MPLA-Labor Party and its congress will be full of successes. I wish you every success in the implementation of the congress decisions, and I salute you on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of your independence. [applause]

Long live the MPLA-Labor Party! [applause] Long live the friendship between the MSZMP and the MPLA-Labor Party, and the friendship between the Hungarian and Angolan peoples! Long live socialism and peace!

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Bulgarian Representative

MB051420 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Message read by Todor Bozhinov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Buigaria, to the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress in Luanda on 4 December — live; in Bulgarian followed by passage-to-passage translation into Portuguese; processed from Portuguese]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] between the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and the MPLA-Labor Party [passage indistinct] by our comrades in this congress and Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, the late leader of the Angolan revolution and founder of the MPLA-Labor Party. [applause]

Dear Angolan comrades: I would like to declare to this congress on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, that we will make every effort to intensify and deepen (?friendship) and cooperation ties between our parties, peoples, and states based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [Words indistinct] of all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, understanding among peoples, security, and social progress in the world. [applause]

Long live the MPLA-Labor Party! Long live the People's Republic of Angola! Long live friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the MPLA-Labor Party! Long live friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola! Long live peace and progress. [applause]

Dos Santos Meets Officials

MB060926 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1335 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in his capacity as chairman of the presidium of the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received in separate audiences in Luanda yesterday five political officials who have traveled to Angola to attend the party's greatest event.

The officials are (Gambembo wa Watabi), secretary for external relations with friendly parties of the People's Movement of the Revolution of Zaire; Pedro Silva, secretary for external relations of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde Central Committee; Waldemar Swirgon, secretary for culture, education, youth, and sport of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee; Josef Kempny, chairman of the National Council of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; and Nelson Mawema, representative of the ZANU-PF party (?of Zimbabwe).

Chinese Official Attends

MB070742 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Zhao Zhenkui, representative of the Chinese Government, has arrived in Luanda to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of national independence and the 29th anniversary of the MPLA's formation and the 8th anniversary of its transformation into a labor party. The Chinese official is accompanied by (Jiang Nan), head of the general directorate of the African Division of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Algerian Official Attends

LD091159 Algiers APS in English 1038 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Algiers, 09 Dec 85 (APS) — Abderrezak Bouhara, member of the C.C. permanent secretariat in charge of external relations currently on a visit in Luanda conferred with MPLA-Labor Party of Angola. Officials had discussions on ways of strengthening cooperation between the two parties.

LESOTHO

'Marauders' From South Africa Kill 7, Injure 2

MB081205 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Police in Qacha's Nek have reported that seven people were killed and two injured at (Hatonsi) in the Qacha's Nek district on Friday night. Reports say these people were attacked with guns by marauders who came from Transkei and South Africa. The two who were injured are the Qacha's Nek Hospital. Nobody has been arrested and police are still investigating.

MOZAMBIQUE

Lisbon Reports Power Cables Destroyed by Saboteurs

LD092101 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1915 GMT 9 Dec 85

[From the "Cape of Good Hope" program]

[Text] About 300 pylons carrying high-tension cables from the Cabora-Bassa Dam in Mozambique's Tete Province to South Africa have been brought down. A technician working for the HCB [Hidroelectrica de Cabora Bassa] confirmed to our program that at least 150 pylons have definitely been sabotaged, but that this figure might be much higher since the area so far checked by the company's technicians is not very wide.

Unable to elicit any reaction from the HCB administration in Songo, in the People's Republic of Mozambique, we approached the company's office in Lisbon which confirmed that the power line is indeed out of action. However, the same source was unable to tell us exactly how many pylons have been brought down. RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance] guerrillas fighting Samora Machel's regime have systematically sabotaged the pylons for the past 2 years, which means that the losses incurred by the HCB are almost impossible to assess.

The Cabora-Bassa power lines run for about 900 km across Mozambique before entering South Africa. Being the majority shareholder in the HCB, Portugal is the most affected party by this abnormal situation. South Africa and the People's Republic of Mozambique are the two major beneficiaries of the hydroelectric complex. The dam is operating at less than 1 percent of its total capacitiy, with power unable to reach the Apollo station in South Africa where it must be transformed before it can be supplied to Mozambique. So, summing up, at least 150 pylons carrying high-tension cables from the Cabora Bassa dam have been brought down: A company technician approached by us in Lisbon told us, however, that the actual figure might be as high as 300.

Iranian Delegation Arrives for Economic Talks

MB061219 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] A six-man delegation from Iran arrived in Maputo today to deliver a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i to President Samora Machel. No details of the message were revealed. Mozambique and Iran cooperate in various sectors of the economy. The delegation is led by ('Ali Mohammad), who is Iran's general secretary for foreign affairs. The delegation was received by Mozambique's vice minister of foreign affairs, Jose Carlos Lobo. The delegation will meet President Samora Machel, Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano, and other government officials.

NAMIBIA

Chairman Predicts Independence Within 2 Years

MB060603 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The chairman of the new constitutional council of South-West Africa [SWA], Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, says SWA should be independent within the next 2 years. Mr Justice Hiemstra said in an SABC program that the methods to be used in drawing up a new constitution might present problems initially. He said the constitutional council, which begins its work on 13 January, would keep the public informed of the progress it made so that the new constitution would be fully understood when it came into effect. Mr Justice Hiemstra said SWAPO would have to be involved in the planning stages. He said the Multi-Party Conference had been in contact with SWAPO but that no cooperation had been received from the organization so far. Mr Justice Hiemstra emphasized that apartheid would be dismantled in all its forms in SWA, not only on the statute books but also in daily life. Referring to the administration of eduction and hospital services, Mr Justice Hiemstra said each population group administered its own services and this sometimes looked to the outsider like apartheid. He said this matter would be put right.

Former SWAPO Leader Comments on Return From Exile

MB060613 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The former vice president of SWAPO, Mr Mishake Muyongo, says he has returned to the Caprivi to be able to make a contribution towards finding peaceful solutions to the problems of South-West Africa [SWA]. Mr Muyongo, who returned to SWA recently after spending 22 years in exile, said he had broken with SWAPO because the organization believed in violence as a means of solving the problems of SWA. Mr Muyongo said he believed there were other ways of settling differences.

Mr Muyongo, who is now president of the United Democratic Party in SWA, said he believed that the people of SWA had to decide which party was capable of running the country.

SOUTH AFRICA

Debt Repayment Freeze Extended to 31 March

MB101425 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1423 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 10, SAPA — South Africa's four-month foreign debt repayment "standstill" is to be extended from the end of this year to March 31.

Announcing this in Pretoria today, Dr Chris Stals, chairman of the Standstill Coordinating Committee and director-general of finance, said the extension was necessary to allow sufficient time for the parties involved to come to an acceptable arrangment for the gradual withdrawal of the resstrictions.

Dr Fritz Leutwiler, the international Swiss banker appointed to mediate in negotiations with South Africa's foreign creditors, had agreed to circulate a proposal for a "longer-term arrangement" for the repayment of the debts and he would seek their comment, Dr Stals also said.

"South Africa believes the proposal provides a realistic basis for further constructive discussion with its foreign creditors, and it is hoped that all the creditor banks now approached by Dr Leutwiler will react positively to his request."

Dr Stals said the present standstill restrictions would "more or less" be retained for the extended period, although special attention was being given to accommodating "at least some" of the requests for concessions submitted recently by various parties.

Dr Stals said Dr Leutwiler had intimated in a statement on Nov 15 that the present standstill would have to be extended beyond December 31.

"As announced by Dr Leutwiler, South Africa had provided him with proposals for a longer-term arrangement for the repayment for its foreign debt, and the committee has now had the opportunity of discussing this proposal in detail with Dr Leutwiler, who has agreed to circulate the proposal to the selected group of South Africa's major creditor banks, and to seek their comments on the proposal."

It was believed the proposal — of which no details were given by Dr Stals — provided a realistic basis for further constructive discussions with foreign creditors, but it was "in the meantime" necessary to extend the present standstill to March 31.

"It is believed this should give the committee, the mediator, and the foreign creditors sufficient time to come to an acceptable arrangement for the gradual withdrawal of the restrictions now in force on the redemption of foreign debt."

Dr Stals said various submissions had recently been made to the committee for the exemption of certain credits and certain creditors from the standstill restrictions.

"In particular, non-bank creditors of, and certain holders of very short-term deposits with South African banks, now subject to the redemption restrictions, have appealed to the committee for special concessions.

"In view of the continuing pressure on the South African foreign exchange market and also of the stage now reached in the negotiations with foreign creditors, it has been decided to retain the standstill for the extended period more or less in its present form," he said.

In seeking a longer-term formula for the management of South Africa's foreign debt, special attention is, however, being given to these various groups of creditors and efforts are being made to find ways and means of accommodating at lease some of their requests.

The regulations providing for the extension of the standstill would be published in the government gazette shortly, Dr Stals added.

The strict four-month freeze on foreign debt repayments was implemented at the beginning of September by the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis to counter the plummeting value of the rand, a large outflow of capital from the republic and in response to foreign bankers refusal to "roll-over," or extend, short-term loans with a demand for repayment.

South Africa's short and long term debts are estimated to be in the region of 24 billion U.S. dollars.

The move followed a crisis week in South Africa's economy, during which the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and the Foreign Exchange Market was shut down to prevent dealings in anticipation of the government's move.

The regulations implementing the standstill still, however, had loopholes, and they were tightened up recently.

The minister of trade and industry introduced restrictions to counter the sudden increase in the sale to overseas buyers of aircraft and heavy earthmoving equipment, and Mr du Plessis announced other measures which came into effect yesterday.

Defense Minister on Action Against 'Terrorists'

MB091421 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1419 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 9, SAPA — South Africa's neighbours would do well to note again that the republic put its own interests first and would take action against "terrorists" wherever they were hiding, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, warned today.

The republic would act even in those countries where the "terrorists" thought they were safe, he said.

Opening a new flat complex for war veterans in Cape Town, he also referred to internal unrest in South Africa, and said:

"Those who walk around with ideas to throw bombs, commit murder, arson and intimidation should take note of the fact they have not even experienced a tiny fraction of our firepower."

The SA Defence Force would go full out for those elements of terror who were out to destabilise the society, and would "act fiercely against those instigators of violence who want to destroy our civilised standards and structures."

This year, Gen Malan said, had in many ways "been a turbulent spell for our country and its peoples ... those who wish us no good have intensified their campaign against us."

Among other aspects of the campaign "the justness of our defence activities are being subjected to malicious propaganda and disinformation. It has become a major revolutionary preoccupation to demoralise our security forces and specifically our men in uniform by casting them in the role of criminals and oppressors."

Events in many residential areas and even city streets demonstrated "that we are dealing with text book examples of communist-inspired terrorism, and victimisation of innocent people. One can hardly imagine that there are still people in our country who believe we should come to the conference table with protagonists of revolution and violence," Gen Malan said.

"I assure you that South Africa has no intention of bending over backwards in order to accommodate a Marxist-orientated terrorist organisation (a reference to the African National Congress) at the conference table."

He said the ANC was free to take its place at the conference table tomorrow, but the powers that controlled it prohibited this and the organisations watchwords remained violence and revolution.

The government stood squarely against the ANC and dared not give in to its demands.

"It we do this, we run the risk of losing what has been built up here and what must still be built, in the constitutional, social and political areas. That is why I give the assurance we will reach the terrorists where they are hiding — also in those neighbouring countries where they think they are safe," Gen Malan said.

Further on Government Dropping Treason Charges

Freed Suspect Interviewed

MB091506 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Most of the Pietermaritzburg treason trialists have had all charges against them dropped. Twelve of the 16 have been formally acquitted of treason and all other charges. One of the people freed is United Democratic Front and Release Mandela Campaign member, Curtis Mkondo. He has spoken to Zahed Kechalia:

[Begin recording][Mkondo] I feel relieved. But we have not solved the problems. The problems are still there in spite of the fact that at this moment we are free to some extent.

[Kechalia] Do you think the state had a case against you?

[Mkondo] There are moments when I felt that perhaps they were trying to destabilize us, or (?just) trying to destabilize organizations, trying to remove us from circulation.

[Kechalia] are you going to resume your political activities?

[Mkondo] Well, there is no way in which I can stop. [laughter] [end recording]

Further Reaction Cited

MB091710 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1638 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Pietermaritzburg, Dec 9, SAPA — The 12 treason trialists who were unexpectedly released this morning in the Pietermaritzburg treason trial have said their non-violent struggle for justice, peace and democracy in South Africa will continue.

The trial took a dramatic turn when the Natal attorney general, Mr Michael Imber, sc [state counsel], appeared in court in person for the first time since the start of proceeding and withdrew all the charges against the United Democratic Front leaders. Sixteen people were on trial. Those remaining are all unionists.

"The method of our struggle for which we were charged has been vindicated and we will fight on with even more determination than before," one of the 12, Mr Mewa Ramgobin, said.

The trial against the four South African Allied Workers Union leaders, Mr Richard Gqweta, 33, Mr James Njikelana, 29, Mr Samuel Kikine, 36, and Mr Isaac Ngcobo, 36, will continue on February 3 next year.

There were emotional scenes outside the College Road Supreme Court when the 12 were acquitted by the judge president of Natal, Mr Justice Milne, and the celebrations continued at a posh hotel in Pietermaritzburg. The celebrations ended with the singing of Nkosi Sikeleli Afrika [God Save Africa].

Several people have welcomed the release of the 12.

Professor Tony Mathews, of the University of Natal Law School in Pietermaritzburg, said: "I find it significant that even under very broad (security) laws the state has been compelled to withdraw its charges against the greater number of the accused in the treason trial."

The chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Mike Cowling, said: "The government is increasingly using its vast battery of security legislation to suppress what would normally be regarded as legitimate political opposition."

He added: "Despite the fact that the laws are so widely phrased that virtually any criticism of the government could be construed as a criminal offence, the state has none the less failed to make out even a basic case against these people."

Mr Mike Tarr, PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP for Pietermaritzburg south, said the release of the 12 did not come as a surprise to him.

"On the face of it, much of the evidence against them seemed flimsy to say the the least," Mr Tarr said. "There is no substitute in a free society for an independant and impartial judiciary.

"Once again the PFP asks that all political detainees either be charged in court or be released. If this is not done, we are setting a precedent that all of us may live to regret."

UDF's Gumede Urges Botha-Mandela Meeting

MB090939 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0936 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Dec 9, SAPA — United Democratic Front [UDF] President Mr Archie Gumede has called on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to meet Nelson Mandela to work out peaceful change in South Africa. Mr Gumede was speaking outside the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court in College Road soon after his acquittal, with 11 others, on charges of treason.

"To work towards peaceful change he has to speak to Nelson Mandela. The quicker he speaks to Mandela the better it will be for South Africa," he said.

He said if he was able to meet Mr Botha it would be merely to impress upon the state president the importance of meeting Nelson Mandela and, if possible, with ANC leader like Mr Oliver Tambo, who is in exile.

Mr Gumede said the acquittal today would bring the day he meets ANC leaders closer.

Court Defends Botha's Imposing State of Emergency

MB051708 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1913 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 4, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had acted on valid and responsible information in promulgating the state of emergency, and it was not in the power of the court to question whether the regulations were necessary or not.

This was the submission in the supreme court, Cape Town, by Mr M.C. de Klerk, sc [senior counsel], for the state president. Mr de Klerk told a full bench that President Botha's promulgation had the same power as a law of parliament. He was empowered to act in a way he thought adviseable to maintain public order and safety, and the court had no say under what circumstances he could invoke these powers.

Mr de Klerk, was presenting argument for the repondents in the application by six emergency detainees — including Cape Town advocate, Mr Dullah Omar — for their release from Victor Verster Prison. The other applicants are the Rev Howard Marawu, Mr Marcus Solomon, Mr Leslie Andrews, Mr Derrick Naidoo and Mr Neville Naidoo.

At Issue is Section 3 (III) of the emergency regulations which allow detainees access to lawyers only with the permission of the prison head in conjunction with the commissioner of police. The applicants argue that legal access is their right and that President Botha had not acted within his legal jurisdiction in making the emergency laws.

The respondents are the state president, the minister of law and order, the minister of justice, the commissioner of police and the officer commanding Victor Verster Prison. Mr de Klerk said the only person who had to be told when a person was detained under the emergency powers was the head of prison and the person concerned.

In reply to a question from Mr Justice Friedman, he agreed this meant a child could be held without his parents knowing. Mr de Klerk said the basic rights under normal law, such right of access to lawyers and the right to make representations, had to be seen differently under the state of emergency.

The judge president, Mr Justice Munnik is sitting with Mr Justice Friedman and Mr Justice Vivier.

Radio Reports UN Security Council Condemnation

MB070707 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] The UN Security Council has strongly condemned South Africa for what it called acts of aggression against Angola and has demanded that South Africa pay compensation. The resolution put forward by the nonaligned member-states of the council was adopted unanimously. The United States abstained in a seperate vote on one paragraph in the text of the resolution calling on UN member-states to extend all necessary assistance to Angola to strengthen its defense capability.

The Security Council also endorsed a report that said Angola needed international aid. The report was drafted by a commission which visited Angola after that country's accusations of South African incursions into its territory in September and October. The commission consisted of representatives from Egypt, Australia, and Peru.

Speaking before the vote in the Security Council, the South African ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Kurt von Schirn-

ding, rejected the report, saying it was silent on the damage inflicted on South-West Africa/Namibia by SWAPO terrorists based in Angola. He said the situation in Angola was the result of the civil war between the MPLA government backed by 35,000 Cuban troops and the UNITA movement. Mr von Schirnding said the report before the council was simply a further installment in the transparent propaganda campaign of the United Nations and Angola against South Africa.

THE STAR Says France May Offer Mandela Asylum

MB091636 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Dec 85 p 1

[THE STAR Bureau]

[Text] Paris — France has started diplomatic and private moves aimed at giving Nelson Mandela political asylum in this country, according to African diplomatic sources.

President Francois Mitterrand is anxious to be able to flourish a major success at the three-day Franco-African summit opening on Wednesday.

Reports here says Mr P.W. Botha and his government would be "delighted" to release Mandela — if he foreswore a policy of violence towards South Africa.

In terms of the French plan, Mandela would be offered political asylum in France but would not be allowed to take part in politics.

This is a formula believed to be acceptable to Pretoria.

African diplomats, in Paris to prepare for the Franco-African summit, says President Mitterrand's son, Mr Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, presidential adviser on African affairs, is involved in the plan.

It is understood here that preparations to welcome Mandela to Paris are so far advanced that a residence has been chosen outside the capital.

Officials have even worked out a generous allowance which will be paid by the Ministry of Cooperation.

On the sidelines, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, who has sworn a personal commitment to end apartheid, is using his personal contacts with South Africans to try to ensure the release of Mandela.

The belief here is that an agreement might be reached within a matter of days and Mandela could be in Paris for Christmas.

Mandela's Daughter Comments

MB092052 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2043 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 9, SAPA — Miss Zinzi Mandela, daughter of the jailed African National Congress leader, tonight denied that her father would accept release "into banishment or exile."

Her reaction came in the wake of reports that Mandela is about to be released.

"Any agreement between the South African Government and a foreign government for my father's release into banishment or exile is without his knowledge or consent and would be rejected by him," said Miss Mandela.

"My father's views are well known. He has consistently maintained thoughout the years that his place is in South Africa with the people and should he be released, he will continue the struggle in South Africa for a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa based on the principle of one-person-one-vote," she said in the statement issued by a spokesperson on her behalf.

Boesak Comments on Teargas Incident Outside Church

MB061127 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 6 Dec 85

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] In South Africa, police reports say that violence is continuing with stone-throwing, and petrol bomb attacks in [word indistinct] mixed-race areas around Cape Town. In one incident nine youths were wounded when Railway Police opened fire. Churchgoers claimed that police threw stones and fired shotguns at worshippers leaving a candlelight protest vigil for peace and liberty. The vigil was conducted by the leading antiapartheid campaigner, Dr Allan Boesak.

Our southern Africa correspondent, Graham Leach, asked Dr Boesak what had happened.

[Begin recording] [Boesak] We held a candlelight vigil; we had invited the community. It was an ecumenical event and as the people left the church, I all of a sudden heard people screaming and streaming back into the church in utter panic. I found out then that the people were being teargassed by the police outside and apparently a number of people had been shot by the police and hit by buckshot. I went out immediately and asked who was in charge and asked why were they doing this and asked them to leave. I was extremely angry and after a little while, the Casspir left but as they left, eyewitnesses, amongst them press persons, saw the police throwing stones out of the Casspir onto the street so as to create the impression as if the people, as they were leaving the church, were actually throwing stones at the police.

[Leach] How confident are you, Dr Boesak, that there was no provocation on the part of the people using your church?

[Boesak] I am absolutely confident because I was still in my robe with a Bible in my hand in the church and poeple were (?singing) as they left the church and immediately — as I said people were still in the aisles trying to get our the doors. People came back screaming and then we were told that a teargas cannister has been shot into the church ground either from the Casspir or from a distant police vehicle, and both were parked just across the street.

[Leach] Now, you are quoted as saying this is not the first time that the security forces in the townships have violated churches or church premises. Are you saying this seems to be a concerted drive now against churchgoers, particularly those taking part in these candlelight vigils?

[Boesak] I think there is no doubt that one should come to that conclusion. In fact, my church council voted [word indistinct] decision and we have decided not only to make a statement to the press but to send a telex immediately to the minister of law and order to ask him whether the lighting of candles during the Christmas season is now a crime in South Africa, and if it is not a crime, why do the police come and intimidate and even arrest people who are lighting candles during this time? Why can the police come, as happened in the homes of several of my church members, break down the door and blow out the candles in their homes and threaten them with arrest or with violence if they should continue to light candles in their homes? We also asked the minister that if the lighting of candles is not unlawful, whether he would immediately make a public statement to the effect. In other words give the public the assurance that they could continue to do so, as is our tradition, because we have come to the conclusion that what we are dealing with now is a definite effort on the side of the government not only to intimidate us and the [words indistinct] church by to persecute those of us who continue to believe. And I think that this is an extremely serious situation. [end recording]

Further Boesak Comment

MB090510 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2212 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 8, SAPA — It had become clear especially in the past week that people were no longer safe when they went to church, Dr Allan Boesak told his Bellville South congregation tonight. Referring to an incident last Wednesday night when police fired teargas outside the church, he said:

"The church is persecuted because it stands up for truth and justice and for the weak and because we speak of the day when our feet shall be guided into the way of peace away from the shadow of death."

Dr Boesak said the church would preach this message even if that meant criticism of the government; the church would not be silenced nor intimidated into acquiescence.

"We shall not tolerate the heresy that apartheid is. We shall not acquiesce from saying we shall not bow before power and might just because they inspire fear. We shall bow only to God, the father of Jesus Christ, because he is the guarantee of justice and the saviour of our lives."

"We shall if necessary again say to governments who are persecuting the church, you are denying the gospel. A throne is not legitimate simply because it exists but its legitimacy lies in the pursuit of justice and its understanding of love, its recognition of dignity in its acceptance of a rule of the one who is Lord of all."

PFP's Suzman Speaks Against Economic Sanctions

MB051248 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1216 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] London, Dec 5, SAPA — Sanctions would not lead to the instant capitulation of the Pretoria government, Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] MP for Houghton, said here today. Much more likely was the development of a siege mentality, Mrs Suzman told the National Young Conservatives when she delivered the Macmillan Lecture 1985. A copy of her speech was released in Johannesburg.

Commenting on sanctions and disinvestment, Mrs Suzman said: "Let me say at once that if I believed that such punitive actions would lead to the rapid demise of apartheid, the downfall of the present regime in Pretoria, and its replacement by a non-racial democratic government, I would be wholeheartedly in favour of them. But I do not believe this would be the case. Punitive measures will not lead to instant capitulation by the Pretoria regime."

All meaningful changes had been initiated by expansion of the economy.

This resulted in blacks moving up the economic ladder, thus acquiring the economic muscle that enabled them to make demands to redress imbalances in wealth and privilege and, ultimately, power.

"For this reason alone, I am firmly of the belief that anything that retards economic expansion in South Africa is counter-productive to black interests. That punitive economic sanctions will adversely affect white South Africa cannot be denied — so too of course will they affect black South Africans."

Unemployment, already high in some areas, would increase. Sanctions would also harm the economies of neighbouring black states.

Mrs Suzman said the foreign minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Witness Mangende, had told the United Nations recently the international community should shoulder the financial consequences to neighbouring states of sanctions in the region.

"This fond delusion was shattered by President Reagan in the USA and I imagine, by (British Prime Minister Margaret) Mrs Thatcher at Nassau."

There were signs of a more helpful approach to South African issues alongside the "usual rhetoric and demands for punitive action," Mrs Suzman said. A giant step would have been taken towards a forum for negotiation on black participation in the political power structure if the Commonwealth group on South Africa could persuade the government:

— To repeal those laws which oppress most blacks;

— To free Nelson Mandela and his fellow long-term prisoners;

— To release detainees and lift the state of emergency and

— To unban the African National Congress and other black political organisations.

But, she said, Western nations could not prescribe final solutions for South Africa. As a British ambassador to the UN once advised, Mrs Suzman said: "They should rather apply such leverage as they have in trying to attain specific and achievable ends."

Anglican Church Leader Comments on Clergy-ANC Talks
MB061451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1436 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 6, SAPA — If the government wanted to prevent South Africans from meeting "liberation movements," it would have to stop all of them leaving the country, the head of the Anglican Church, the Most Rev Philip Russell, said today. He was commenting on the meeting between clergy and representatives of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress in Harare.

Archbishop Russell returned from Zimbabwe last night after an emergency meeting of the World Council of Churches on South Africa. He said the churchmen had received a "friendly and warm" reception from the ANC and PAC, whom they met on Wednesday night.

"It would have been strange if we had gone to Harare and not met them. I think most black people would have found it odd.

"The ANC has tried for years to negotiate and it must be laid fairly and squarely at the door of white South Africans and the government that they have refused to negotiate with them. They have themselves embarked on a course of violence.

"How can you expect anyone to forswear violence when we have the SADF and security forces in the townships?

"The ANC and PAC do not want loss of life, but what they do want is a unified South Africa and this is where they are poles apart from the thinking of the state and many white South Africans, but completely at one with the thinking of almost all blacks."

The archbishop said there had been no time for debate or to discuss specific details, but views had been exchanged.

The future of South Africa was not in what was happening on the stock exchange or being debated in cabinet meetings, but in the discussions of young people in Mitchells Plain, New Brighton and other townships, Archbishop Russell said at a prize-giving ceremony at Diocesan College today.

Unless South Africans understood this and that other races were not going to be content with the situation their parents had experienced, whites would become irrelevant, he said.

Buthelezi Says UDF Members Trained To Attack Inkatha
MB091453 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1450 GMT 9 Dec 85

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by: the Chief Ministers Office, Ulundi for immediate release]

[Text] Amatigulu, Monday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today that bands of United Democratic Front [UDF] youth were now being trained in neighbouring states to attack, not the SA Defence Force, but Inkatha members.

Some UDF youth in Lamontville (near Durban) were talking proudly of possessing "pineapples", in reference to hand grenades being made available to them by the external mission of the ANC.

Those over the borders were being taught to "maim, kill and incinerate our people in their houses," he told boys and girls at the annual Amatigulu summer camp.

He said it was a fact that the UDF had started the violence in the greater Durban area in August. And, because the UDF had white members and the support of the liberal far-left, Inkatha was being projected abroad as the people unleashing violence. He had been told overseas that Inkatha had attacked Indians at Phoenix and had destroyed the Gandhi memorial settlement.

"And yet we saw our Indian brothers and sisters weeping on our television screens (and) who stated that the UDF was responsible for their plight."

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that, on November 13, he had received the Nadaraja award from the Indian community for his contribution towards race relations. "The lies will just not stick," he said.

UDF, AZAPO Battles Spread, Cause 1 Death
MB091439 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Battles between AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] and the UDF [United Democratic Front] that have resulted in at least one death over the past few days have spread to the Boland township of Mbokweni near Paarl. Rifik Rohan has the story:

For the past 3 weeks the situation in Mbokweni has been extremely tense following the death of two residents. Three weeks ago a 3-year-old child was burned to death after the house of an alleged informer was petrol-bombed. Both AZAPO and the UDF denied involvement in the incident. A week later in clashed between the two groups, a UDF member was killed leading to heightened tension in the area. A number of top AZAPO officials fled from the township after their homes became the target of petrol bomb attacks. Mr (Mace Stilman), chairman of the AZAPO-controlled Rent Action Committee, had his home petrol bombed on three occasions last week and has gone into hiding along with a number of other AZAPO officials. At the moment a mediator is being sought to end the hostilities, which both groups say are counterproductive.

Police Report Unrest Situation, Arrests

9 Dec Evening Report

MB091853 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 9, SAPA — The following is the unrest report for the twelve hour period up to 7 pm tonight issued to SAPA by the Public Relations Division of the South African Police in Pretoria.

Western Province: A 20-year-old black male that was wanted by the police in connection with various cases of public violence was today wounded and arrested by the police in Khayalitsha. He is being treated in hospital under police protection. A member of the SA Defence Force was slightly injured in the same operation.

Eastern Province: The burned body of a 15-year-old black male was found close to Dorrington, near Fort Beaufort. He had been burned to death with tires around his body.

Soweto, Johannesburg: Damage estimated at about R700,000 was caused by arsonists who set a delivery vehicle alight.

West Rand: At Manziville, near Krugersdorp and at Sebokeng two black women were arrested after intimidation.

Eastern Transvaal: Two buses were set alight at Matselu, near Louws Creek.

10 Dec Morning Report

MB100703 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0702 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 10, SAPA — Following is the SAP's 8 am "unrest report," received by SAPA at 8.55 am:

At Khayelitsha in the Western Cape, a 20-year-old black man who was injured while being arrested for public violence on December 9, died in Hospital overnight. This is the same man that was mentioned in the 1900 report of the 9th December.

At New Town near Paarl a black policeman fired shots at a group of blacks who had surrounded his home. No injuries were reported.

At Mbekweni, also near Paarl, the SA police arrested three black youths who were hurling petrol bombs at black passersby. On the West Rand, sporadic incidents of intimidation and stone-throwing occurred.

In the black residential area of Manziville near Krugersdorp, incidents where groups of blacks forcefully deprived other blacks of their purchased goods occurred. In one such incident on a bus, a member of the SA police arrested two black females. A black man armed with a knife allegedly attacked the policeman, who fired a shot, fatally wounding a black man.

In other incidents of intimidation of shoppers the police arrested two other black women and also once fired birdshot to disperse a group of intimidators. No injuries were reported.

In another incident in Manziville, stonethrowers damaged an ambulance, injuring the driver. The police fired birdshot at the stonethrowers, slightly injuring two black men. Both were arrested and received medical treatment.

In Soweto small groups of black arsonists in three separate incidents set fire to a private vehicle, motorcycle and delivery vehicle. All three vehicles were extensively damaged. A black man who was a passenger in a bus was injured when the bus was stoned by some blacks.

Teargas Injures Mourners

MB091142 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1140 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Dec 9, SAPA — Several people were hurt when police fired teargas to disperse hundreds of mourners after a funeral at Atteridgeville on Saturday. At least one of three youths was said to have been seriously injured. It could not be established how his injuries were caused. He was taken away in an ambulance.

Middle-aged Mrs Eshel Mvulani was taken to hospital in a private car after being hit on a leg by a teargas canister. An unidentified woman was also taken away by private car after being overcome by teagas. The mourners were returning from the burial of Miss Damarise N. Ndebele, 19, who died a week ago yesterday. About 5000 people, mainly youths, attended the funeral. Miss Ndebele's death was not the result of police action.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

9 Dec Press Review

MB090642 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Black Freehold Rights

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 8 December carries a report by Brian Pottinger which says: "A radical new policy on black urban rights has been revealed." Pottinger says that the first part of the plan was the announcement of "untrammelled freehold rights for black South Africans in prescribed urban areas" and adds that "early next year a complete package of 'positive urbanisation' measures will be implemented — including extraordinary new Presidential powers to cut read tape." According to Pottinger, the four elements in this policy are: "drastic new powers for President Botha to dump measures which hamper the fuctioning of the free enterprise system — especially in the black community; immediate steps to allow freehold rights to all South African blacks who can afford either sites or house in proclaimed black areas where 99-year leasehold is operational; amendments to the citizenship and immigration laws to facilitate black qualifications for freehold rights; and an

as yet undefined recasting of the influx control laws to make acquisition of property in urban areas easier, and eventually phase out the 'control' functions of the influx policy." Pottinger goes on to say that the "second leg of the scheme is the effective throwing open of urban land for purchase by all South African blacks, whether they possess Section 10 rights of not." The third leg "involves the dramatic rewriting of the citizenship and immigration laws." Citizenship will be granted to all blacks living outside the homelands and "associative citizenship" given to those within. Furthermore, "scrapping of the racially-discriminatory clauses in the Immigration Act will also theoretically put all South Africans on an equal footing regarding access to property." Pottinger concludes by noting that the "fourth leg, apparently still being wrestled with in Government quarters, in how to rewrite the 'control' fuctions of the existing influx laws. Constitutional Development sources indicated this week that further ammendments to the influx control laws will be presented early next year."

In an editorial, the paper discusses the announcement of freehold rights for blacks and says: "Taken together with the imminent deregulation of the informal sector to encourage blacks to be self-employed and the restoration of citizenship to all blacks living within South Africa's borders, the granting of freehold title is another nail in the coffin of the complex system of influx control." It notes that "little remains of the Verwoerdian edifice except for two crumbling cornerstones: residential and political separation," adding: "Give a man the right to buy land and he will insist on the right to determine how he is governed. And once you have accepted the principle that he can live where he can afford to buy, how can you pin him back in a group areas ghetto?" The editorial concludes by calling for President Botha to "demolish apartheid's last lonely remains" when he opens parliament and says that only by scapping the Group Areas Act and beginning power sharing will he "give meaning, content and justification to all the reforms that have gone before. And regain the attention of the world."

COSATU Formation

In another editorial, the paper discusses the launching of the Congress of South African Trade Unions. It urges the workers to be cautious, for "hasty, intemperate and overtly political actions raise expectations, unmatchable in the short term, that put the whole independent union movement at risk;" it urges the government to show "purposefulness and discretion," since "rapid moves to address key problems such as the pass laws and the emergency can cut away contentious thickets behind which radicalism flourishes. Discretion, meanwhile, demands that one of the last valves of the political pressure cooker is not sealed by misguided security action." Finally, it urges employers to be patient and realize that "trade unions, no less than business, are caught between government hesitancy and community radicalism."

Kane-Berman on Unrest

A column by John Kane-Berman, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, declares that "South Africa is not on the brink of revolution or of black/white civil war." Kane-Berman says that since the violence in Soweto and elsewhere in 1976, there has been a state of "violent equilibrium" in the country, in which "the authorities are not able to prevent sporadic or even sustained outbreaks of political violence, but nor are organisations using violence able to overthrow the government." Kane-Berman says that "the conditions for revolution in the foreseeable future do not exist," since the state has used on only "a fraction of the extensive violent power that it could — and would — muster, regardless of international cost, should a serious challenge to the stability of the Government ever present itself." Furthermore, he believes that "the chances of a major insurrectionary war being waged from neighboring states are slim, while the prospects of internally-based revolution are also minimal because no group committed to such action has had the organisational and logistical base that it requires." Moving on to discuss political reform, he says: "There is nevertheless no question that apartheid is crumbling. The problem is that Pretoria does not know what to replace political apartheid with, and has a deep fear that to embark on a process of real political negotiation would involve the eventual surrender of whites to black majority rule." Going on to discuss what he says as reasons to be "very cautiously optimistic about the next few years," he points to the following: "Whites have not reacted with a siege mentality to township violence," and "instead of a massive rightwing backlash, the disturbances have unleashed unprecedented demands from organised business and others for change;" whites have adjusted without difficulty to the changes that have been introduced, "suggesting that they are capable of even greater adjustment than the Government recognises;" in industrial relations, "the single area in which major reform has taken place," white and black workers, management, and the government have "settled down to a nonracial system with remarkable ease;" and, finally, that while no negotiation about power sharing has taken place on the national level, there has been negotiation on the local and regional levels.

Protest in Leandra

A report by Jon Qwelane in Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 8 December says that "running battles between hundreds of Leandra township residents and police took place yesterday afternoon when a march to a police station was broken up with teargas." The march began when local residents agreed that the women of the township, led by local clergymen, would march to the Leandra police station to demand the release of detained children and that local youths would not take part in the march. When the women reached the police station, the commander told them to disperse. They refused and police then fired teargas into the crowd and local youths began to throw stones.

Talks With ANC

The same issues of the *THE SUNDAY STAR*, in a report datelined Harare, says that "categorical denials at top level by the South African Government have failed to stem reports here that it continues to send out feelers to the African National Congress." "Well-placed sources in the Frontline States say the Government had acknowledged to the ANC that it had decided to release all political prisoners but was having difficulty arriving at a correct formula for doing so." The ANC reportedly continues to demand that the government lift the state of emergency,

withdraw troops form the townships, release emergency detainees, and end treason trials. The ANC would then insist on consultations with Nelson Mandela and other prisoners, as well as with trade unions and political organizations before entering talks with the government. One possible formula to get the talks going, according to the Frontline States, is to grant an ANC delegation safe conduct into South African to see Mandela and other leaders. "This would serve the triple purpose of giving the Government a good international image, creating a positive climate for talks, and place the onus for subsequent concessions on the ANC," the report says.

Moutse District Incorporation

Political correspondent David Breier reports on the plans to incorporate Moutse district into the homeland of KwaNdebele, which "is against the express wishes of the 120,00 people of the area, most of whom are Sotho and not Ndebele, and who passionately oppose incorporation in Ndebele, which plans to accept homeland-style independence." Breier notes that with this action, "the Government has created a potential new unrest situation in the Transvaal."

Interview With UDF Spokesman

The same issue of the paper carries a report on an interview with the Cape spokesman of the United Democratic Front [UDF], Naseegh Jaffer, by John MacLennan. Jaffer, who is in hiding, told MacLennan that "'there has never been and there still isn't any formal contact with the ANC. Our strategies are worked out entirely by our mass base and no other organisation interferes in that.' " On the UDF's goals, he said that the UDF " 'stands for the establishment of a non-racial and democratic South Africa. We reject the homeland system. We reject apartheid. And we will fight for the rejection of all forms of oppression and exploitation.' " On the UDF's short-term goals, Jaffer said: "We are determined to see our campaign through to the best of our abilities and through the best avenues available." On the UDF's role in unrest "and his feeling about stone throwing and 'necklace' murders," Jaffer said that the UDF is a " 'passive organisation' " and has never organized violence, "but we are prepared to understand why people in the community resort to those tactics. It is a defensive weapon being used by people involved in passive protest who are baton-charged and shot."

Group Areas Act

Political correspondent David Breier says that the Group Areas Act "has been given another reprieve" because the President's Council's investigation of the act has been delayed so that the council can study the possibility of including blacks on the council. This is the second time that this has happened, since late last year the council had to drop its investigation into the Group Areas Act to study urbanization and the pass laws. One member of the council said that this might not be a bad thing, since if blacks were included on the council, it would be in a stronger position to recommend scrapping the Group Areas Act.

Mixed Marriages Act

Another article by Breier reports that a "white man was reclassified as 'coloured' for residential purposes after he married a coloured women." Although he may not live in a white area, the man retained other white rights, such as the vote. Although the Mixed Marriages Act was repealed last year, the law states "that in the case of a mixed marriage, the wife assumes the race group of her husband for residential purposes — unless he is white. Then the husband assumes the race of his wife."

Interview With COSATU President

Sheryl Raine and Arlene Getz report in the same issue on an interview with Elijah Barayi, president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU. On the main challenges facing him as president, Barayi said: "Firstly to see the mergers of the unions so that we get our national industrial unions established. Secondly to get the federation operating in a unified way by getting the locals and regions going — and in this way COSATU's policies can take effect. Thirdly to organise those workers who are not organised and presently not in our federation. Lastly to ensure that we develop a working class leadership that can play a leading role in the struggle for freedom. Simply to mobilise the entire working class in the most important long-term objective." On COSATU's political role, Barayi said: "One thing is clear. We as the working class are directly affected by the political system in South Africa. So we cannot divorce ourselves from the political struggle." He goes on to say that the group's " 'relationship with other organisations will depend on whether they agree with our aims and objectives.' "

School Boycotts

In an editorial, *THE SUNDAY STAR* says that "moves by radical black elements to perpetuate the school boycott in 1986 are counter-productive and likely to create a bitter backlash." The students have made their point, the editorial goes on to say, and what should be done now is to concentrate on improving standards and facilities.

PFP on Reform

Andrew Savage, Progressive Federal Party MP for Walmer, says in a column on the editorial page that "it is obvious that the Government does not seek to inform, but to mislead." Savage says that President Botha "tells the public what it wishes to hear but his approach to reform remains 'what adjustment can I tolerate to buy off pressures from trading partners and co-opt some black support?' " According to Savage, the government seeks to "create and foster misunderstanding. For instance, the government will use the idiom of reform without any intention of putting it into effect. Or it will commit itself to free enterprise philosophies as it in indulges in gross interference with the market mechanism and escalates government expenditure." Savage concludes by saying: "We must insist that the terms used by Government are defined so that they cannot be misconstrued'" and offers the following as examples of terms that need to be defined: discrimination, reform, negotiation, domination of one group by another, black leaders, violence, patriotism, South

Africa, and South African citizens.

Role of Business

In an interview by David Braun, Gavin Relly, executive chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation, discusses the role of business in 1985 and what he expects its role to be in 1986. Relly says: "We must continue working hard to create completely nondiscriminatory terms and conditions of employment," and adds that another role for business is "constantly to bring the Government's attention to what sociopolitical action it believes needs to be taken." When asked how President Botha responds to business pressure, Relly says: "He gives business a very fair hearing. Our recent meeting with him was very amiable and not a confrontation." Relly says that "there is no further meeting on the cards" with the ANC adding "in the current climate such a meeting is not likely."

Soweto Unrest

Melanie Gosling reports in the same issue that "Soweto residents have expressed concern over the growing incidence of teenage hooliganism in the townships. Some blame it on the State of Emergency, others on unemployment and the breakdown of the school system, while many simply condemn it as a thug element taking advantage of the current unrest." Vusi Khanyile, of the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, said: "We blame it on the State of Emergency, which has suppressed the real youth leaders and destroyed community structures which could deal with these things." George Wauchope, vice president of the Azanian Peoples Organization, said: "There is an unruly, thuggish element in the townships exploiting the current unrest and I would agree that this type is not politically motivated."

Interview With Knobbs

The finance section carries an interview with Clive Knobbs, president of the Chamber of Mines, by mining editor John Orpen. In response to a question about whether he foresees any further problems with the governments threatening to repatriate foreign miners, Knobbs says: "Let's just say we are having on-going discussions with the Government on this. We are trying to get a clearer picture of what the Government intends to do. But further than that, I would not like to comment at this stage."

Urban Leader Comments

The finance section also carries a report on a speech given by J.H. Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundation. Steyn points to the following as some of the real reforms achieved by the government: Trade union rights have given real power to the black work force, people of colour have been brought into the decision-making process at national level — albeit from an unacceptable racial base; legislative constraints on mixed marriages have been lifted; property rights have been granted; black local government structures have been reformed and revitalised; the Government has undertaken to restore citizenship rights; the burdens imposed by controls on movement have been lessened." Steyn says, however, that most of this has been done as "reform by stealth" and the government's actions have put black moderates in a vulnerable position. He goes on to say that "we in the private sector believe specific actions are required at three levels — socio-economic, law and order and political." Among the socioeconomic reforms, he lists: "a vigorous urban development policy; economically viable decentralisation, focussing on smaller metropolitan areas and other centres with growth capacity; regional development based on a sound rural development programme." On law and order, he recommends that the state of emergency be lifted or, if that is not immediately possible, "a respected ombudsman in each of the emergency districts to whom aggrieved person can have recourse" be appointed. For political reforms, Steyn says that the government must announce the end of forced removals, especially those based on ideological premises; it must "reaffirm that all current distinctions between the rights to citizenship of blacks as distinguished form other race groups will be removed;" and it must create a framework in which negotiations with "legitimate black leaders" can take place on power sharing and federalism in a new political dispensation.

10 Dec Press Review

MB100741 [Editorial Report] **Multiracial Talks on Reform** — Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 7 December carries a report by political correspondent Brian Stuart, which says that "top-level multiracial talks on constitutional reform, affecting the provincial levels of government, will be held in Cape Town next Friday." Representatives of all race groups are expected to make recommendations on "the multiracial composition of the new provincial administrations, to be created next year to handle general affairs and act as guardians of the new Regional Services Councils," Stuart says. The first meeting will be chaired by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis and will focus on the role of black local authorities. A second meeting, to be held in the afternoon and also to be chaired by Heunis, will deal with constitutional reform at the provincial level. Stuart adds that the decisions reached at the meetings will not be known until after they are discussed at the cabinet level next year, but "important recommentations are expected on the shape and constitution of the new provincial bodies to be set up next year."

Application Against Assault

The same issue also reports that a woman has brought an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court to prevent police from assaulting her while they are serching for her husband. Pauline Tsambo claims that police assaulted her, causing her to be treated at Baragwanath Hospital for a bleeding nose and sore arm, and slapped her 12-year-old daughter when they came to her house to look for her husband.

CITIZEN Editorial on ANC

In its editorial, *THE CITIZEN* says that the ANC "is achieving one remarkable propaganda victory after another." Foreign goverments seem to have the impression "that the ANC is an essential factor in any peaceful settlement of South Africa's problems," while the ANC's domestic supporters are becoming bolder. The editorial goes on to say that the talks businessmen and Progressive Federal Party leaders held with the ANC have contributed to "creating a climate of legitimacy and acceptance

which the ANC did not have before." This places the government in a difficult position, for the more legitimacy the ANC seem to have, "the more the ANC is encouraged to believe it will ultimately win the battle and the more intransigent it becomes." The editorial then goes on to discuss the University of Stellenbosch students and South African clegymen who recently met with the ANC in Harare. On the "political priests," "whose militancy is becoming more and more marked," the editorial says that they want to capitulate to the ANC's demands for "one man, one vote, Marxist majority rule." The editorial concludes by saying that if the ANC were to renounce violence, "it could be a voice at the conference table, though not by any means the sole authentic voice of the Blacks." But while it remains a terrorist group, no one should hold talks with it "and the Government has our support if it takes stronger action to see they don't."

Threshold of Unprecedented Reform

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 9 December carries a report by Brian Stuart which says: "South Africa stands on the threshold of unprecedented reform, with the focus strongly on freeing Blacks, politically and economically from many restrictions." Early next year, Stuart reports, the government "will launch a radical overhaul of local and provincial government." Among the reforms in local government, Stuart mentions black home buying, the phasing out of development boards and the transfer of their property to black municipalities, black municipalities representation on "general affairs" regional services councils, and the abolition of all-white provincial councils and their replacement by "general affairs" provincial administrations. In addition, new laws are being created to legitimize black business activity that is presently either illegal or severely restricted. Stuart concludes by saying that the "new concept" the government will present to parliament is based on the removal of "discriminatory restrictions on any particular population group."

Editorial on WCC Meeting

In its editorial in the same issue, *THE CITIZEN* discusses the World Council of Churches [WCC] meeting in Harare and its call for comprehensive sanctions. It is not surprising that the outcome of the meeting "echoed the sentiments of our political priests," the editorial says, since many of the clergyment were from South Africa, including "a group of Black clerics even more extreme than the South African Council of Churches, if that is at all possible." The editorial goes on to say that it does not underestimate the danger posed by the WCC call for sanctions, "since the churches will assist the growing movement abroad for sanctions. We also do not under-estimate the propaganda value against South Africa of the Harare meeting." The government's response to this should be to "go ahead with its reforms at a quicker pace, which seems to be happening, but until it learns how to sell its reforms both here and abroad, we will not be able to counter the ANC, PAC, the WCC and all our many enemies who are successfully rousing world opinion against us. Indeed, the one thing that events in recent months have demonstrated conclusively is that South Africa is losing, if it has not already lost, the propaganda battle," the editorial concludes.

Soweto School Boycott

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 9 December reports that delegates from 30 organizations, including pupils representatives, have decided that Soweto school children should return to school after Christmas. The meeting, convened by the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, decided the "consumer boycott must be intensified to force the SADF out of the township" and that the committee also meet the with the Department of Education and Training to negotiate new exam dates for pupils.

STAR on Detained Children

A *STAR* editorial entitled "Children in Detention" says "it is shocking enough that children should be jailed incommunicado and in solitary confinement for two and a half months," but "it is worse still when the police seem to have so little regard for those in the custody that they can apparently be unaware of the imprisonment." The security police repeatedly denied that one 14-year-old girl was in their custody, then after her release suggested that "a single incorrect letter" in the spelling of her name might have been responsible for the faulty information. The editorial goes on to note that a "very hight percentage" of detainees are under 18 and that "children of this age should not be detained," if they are, "they should be given special attention — and compassion."

Human Rights Day

An article in the same paper by Senior Counsel George Bizos to commemorate Human Rights Day says that 1985 will probably do down as the year during which "violations of human rights surpassed those in every other year" in South Africa's history. He says the state of emergency regulations "violate practically every one of the rights" set out by the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as the "European Convention, the constitutions of most countries in the world and close to home the laws of humanity enshrined in the Roman-Dutch law, the basis of our legal system." He goes on to note that detention without trial has been around since 1963 and the annual average has been about 1,000. However, since 21 July this year, 6,261 have been detained without trial, though for lesser periods than previous years; 426 have died, mostly through police and army action, and twice as many as before the state of emergency; the news media have been prevented from reporting fully on events; children have been arrested; and the army, "instead of its proper function of looking outward beyond the borders," is now perceived by most blacks and many whites as an "instrument of oppression." He concludes that until the "inequalities" in our society are substantially reduced "men and women will not rest." "Further deprivation of human rights has never been a solution. It has created more problems."

Intimidation in Townships

The Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 9 December editorializes on the rumors and facts about intimidation in the townships. The editorial urges the government to verify the information it gets from its informers. "We know there is intimidation in the townships. We live with it." But, the editorial continues, many whites believe that every street in the townships has "hard-core intimidators and killers, simply ready to pounce on the so-called sellouts or collaborators." Government officials,

who should know better, "increase the feeling of uncertainty and panic among whites," the editorial says. The government media makes whites believe the townships are one "dark hole of death by fire and brute intimidation." Whites would be surprised to learn, the editorial concludes, that many blacks hardly ever experience "this dreadful exercise of terror by faceless people."

BUSINESS DAY on Exchange Controls

In an editorial, the 9 December Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English says the finance minister's statement on the tightening of exchange controls was "like going back 10 years." We are making those self-same mistakes now: exchange controls do not work in a modern trading economy; tightening of controls only leads to greater efforts to evade them; it is not unpatriotic for investors to seek the highest returns at the lowest risks; the more difficult it is to transfer funds in and out of the country, the less liklihood others will want to trade or invest here.

It was "inevitable," the editorial says, that "at some stage freer financial markets would collide with the rigidities of apartheid." The mistake was in believing "that when it did, apartheid would crack first." If that does not happen, if Pretoria "goes into economic seige," "the economy will collapse into the worst stagflation ever known in our history." The editorial concludes by saying that until a debt rescheduling agreement is worked out, "the rand will not stabilize. It is no longer within the power of the Governor or Chris Stals at the Treasury to bring this about, if it ever was."

Journalist's Permits Delayed

The same paper carries an article by Peter Honey in which he says that as more than 100 foreign journalists apply weekly to enter South Africa, "dozens" of the 172 accredited fulltime correspondents have not had their permit renewal applications processed, including some that were submitted in August. Noting that suspicions are growing that the government "is deliberately delaying the process as a means of putting pressure on the journalists," he quotes the director-general of home affairs as denying this, and attributes the cause to the transferral of journalists accreditation from foreign affairs to the new bureau for information, coupled with a "deluge" of foreign visa applications.

Program To Extend President's Powers

A *BUSINESS DAY* article says that the government is going to embark on a 3-year program "which will include specific extension of the State President's executive powers" to deregulate small enterprise and improve the living standards of urban blacks. The plan, expected to be announced on 31 January in P.W. Botha's opening address to parliament, will "entail amending citizenship provisions for blacks, enabling freehold rights where 99-year leasehold applies and transforming influx control measures into a policy of positive urbanisation." "It is understood," the article says, that "the President will be invested with temporary powers to scrap or amend legislation stifling small business and to make it easier for blacks to acquire land."

SWAZILAND

Minister Announces Rand To Lose Legal Tender Status

MB051720 Mbabane Television Service in English 1630 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The minister for finance, Mr Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini, today announced that negotiations are now in progress with the South African authorities to remove the legal tender status of South African currency, the rand, in Swaziland.

At a press conference in his office this afternoon, the minister said government intends to introduce the necessary legislation to bring into effect the removal of the rand's legal tender status on a date to be agreed in these negotiations, expected to amend the existing monetary agreement of 5 December 1974 between Lesotho, South Africa, and Swaziland. The minister said at present both the lilangeni and the rand are legal tender currencies in Swaziland, but once a change has been enacted, it will no longer be obligatory in Swaziland to accept rand notes or coins in discharge of a money liability. He said the change will not mean that rand notes and coins will no longer be brought into Swaziland. They will continue to be paid into banks as at pre[illegible] Hotels, shops, and other businesses deali[illegible] travelers may accept rand notes and coins in payment for goods and services to maintain good relations with their customers.

The finance minister further stated that everyone in Swaziland will have the right to insist on payment in emalangeni notes or coins and the change will almost certainly have the effect of reducing the number of rand notes and coins circulating in Swaziland. The minister further stated that the removal of legal tender status from the rand will not involve an automatic change in the exchange rate of the lilangeni against the rand. He said the removal of legal tender status from the rand is also intended to reduce the extent of the inconvenience which would be caused to residents of Swaziland by any future change which might be decided on in the existing rate position. He said the possibility of an exchange rate change at some future date must therefore be borne in mind by anyone holding balances in rand.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns After Visits to USSR, Austria

MB080627 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, arrived in Harare this morning after a 4-day official visit to the Soviet Union and Austria.

Comrade Mugabe was in the Soviet Union for 2 days during which he held talks with Soviet leaders. Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union also signed technical and other cooperation agreements which will be implemeted soon.

In Austria, Comrade Mugabe fulfilled a series of engagements

which included talks with the country's political and civic leaders. Addressing newsmen in Vienna, Comrade Mugabe said the government is considering setting up a diplomatic mission in Austria.

Cuba To Help Train Secondary School Teachers

MB060617 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Zimbabwe and Cuba have established a teacher education program. The establishment of the program is an attempt to end a shortage of secondary school teachers in Zimbabwe. The minister of education, Comrade Dzingai Mutumbuka, said on his return from Havana that more than 100 Zimbabweans will soon go to Cuba for a 5-year teacher training course. He said the students will specialize in science and technical subjects and will be awarded bachelor of education degrees.

Recruitment of students with at least five good O-level [ordinary-level] passes and good character will start soon.